The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the Engagement of the ZOUAVE ARTISTES, Original Founders of the Theatre at Interman, during the Crimean War, where, under the enemy's fire, they gained such renown, and have since performed at Constantinople, Athens, Paris (on the Theatre of the Varietes), all France, Belgium, Netherlands, Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfort, Prussia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Savoy, Sardinia, Tuscany, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, and lately at the Princess' Theatre, London. The Zouaves perform the ladies in their plays. The battles in which the Zouave Artistes were engaged are Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Malakoff, and Sebastopol.

Continued Engagement of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY.

On This MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1860,

The Performances will commence with Colman's Play entitled

THE IRON CHEST.

Sir Edward Mortimer	- -	Mr. W. Montgomery.
Wilford,	- -	Mr Charles Weston.
Captain Fitzharding	- -	Mr Holston.

The French Vaudeville (in one Act) entitled

LA CHAMBRE A DEUX LITS.

Etienne Eperlan	- -	Zouave Frederick.
Pincemain	- -	Zouave Sebastien.
Trif-Aillard	- -	Zouave Hettinger.

After which the Band will play the "Flowers of Albion Quadrille," by J. Cassidy. Published by Wiseheart and Son, Sackville-street.

To be followed by the laughable Farce entitled

A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

Colonel Freelove	- -	Mr W Baynham.
Lord Rivers	- -	Mr C Weston
James	- -	Mr Byrne

La Jeune de Francholy, Ballade—"Moyen-age, Chantez, Par Zouave Hettinger.

The French Vaudeville (in one Act), entitled

LA TIRELIRE OU TUT LE TALO..HEUR.

Prosine		Zouave Glatigny.
Maria		Zouave Leon.
Till le Taleoheur		Zouave Frederick.

To conclude with an

AMBUSCADE IN INKERMAN,

which befel the Zouave Artistes, who, during a performance, were surprised by the enemy, and had to take to their arms.

Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.

Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.

Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

MR. BELL'S LITERARY EVENINGS, EVERY MONDAY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, IN THE ROTUNDO, 43* Entrance from Cavendish-row.

"Each Reading embraces the whole plot or story of the composition, introducing all the leading characters, incidents, and dialogues, so as to present a condensation of the entire Work within the compass of a single Reading."

ON THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, OCT. 15th, Mr. BELL will deliver a condensation of MILTON'S "PARADISE LOST."

Admission—One Shilling. Reserved Seats, 1s 6d. Juniors, Half-prices.

Tickets to be had at the Doors, of the principal Book and Music-sellers, and of Mr. Bell, 1, Kildare-place.

Sixth Evening, Monday, 22nd, Dickens' "Oliver Twist," and, by desire, Lefanu's "Shamus O'Brien;" a Ballad of '98."

ONE WEEK MORE, AT THE ROTUNDO,

(Entrance under the Clock) of the

WONDERFUL AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS

Upon persons in a perfectly wakeful state,

BY

PROFESSOR G. W. STONE,

(From the United States),

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, OCT. 15,

And every Evening during the week.

Previous to the Experiments each evening, Phrenological Examinations will be made.

Admission—First Seats, 2s; Second Seats, 1s.

Doors open at half-past Seven, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets to be obtained during the day, of Mr. M'Kay, Rotundo, and at the door.

P.S.—Phrenological Examinations may be obtained daily at No 8, Upper Sackville-street, between the hours of Twelve Noon and Five p.m.

N.B.—At the conclusion of the experiments on Thursday evening, October 18, a Private Class will be formed, when all who attend will receive explicit instructions to enable them to perform experiments in this interesting science.

Admission to the Class, £1 1s each.

ANTIENT CONCERTS.

MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL VISIT TO IRELAND.

The Antient Concert Society's First Grand Concert for the ensuing season will take place on THURSDAY Evening, the 8th November next, on which occasion Madame Novello will be heard, for the last time, in one of the great Oratorios. The programme will be announced in future advertisements.

Committee Rooms, Great Brunswick-street,

10th October, 1860.

MR. GASKIN'S

Select Singing Classes (Winter Season) are now in course of formation.

Detailed particulars may be ascertained, and names registered, at his Academy of Vocal Music and Sight Singing,

40, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

N.B.—New Editions of Mr. Gaskin's Songs and Vocal Duets, just published.

. The Ladies of Mr. Gaskin's Advanced Class are requested to be punctual in their attendance To-morrow (Tuesday), at half-past One o'clock.

☞ Mr. Gaskin's Upper Singing Class (Ladies'), Thursday, Two o'clock.

PRAYER MEETING—DORSET INSTITUTION.

A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, From Two till Three o'clock.

The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING METROPOLITAN HALL.

The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY NEXT, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening at Eight o'clock—to which all persons are invited.

The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

SPECIAL SERVICES—ST. AUDOEN'S CHURCH, CORN-MARKET.

The Rev. MAURICE F. DAY will preach (D.V.), in the above Church, on To-morrow (Tuesday) Evening, service commencing at 8 o'clock.

TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.—A Meeting will be held in the Metropolitan Hall,

On THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18, 1860.

When WILLIAM GREGG, Esq., of London, will deliver an address on the Physical, Social, Moral, and Religious Aspect of the Temperance Movement; after which an oration will be given by the Rev. J. B. SMITH, of Belfast.

Chair to be taken at eight o'clock by Alderman ATKINSON, Esq.

Tickets—Half-crown, 1s.; gallery, 6d.; gallery, 3d. may be had at 95, Lower Abbey-street; 34, Westmoreland-street; Mr. EASON's, Henry-street; Mr. M'CORMAS, Abbey-street, or at the Hall.

YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION,

CENTENARY CHAPEL, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.

A PUBLIC LECTURE,

in connection with the above Association,

will be delivered

On TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, OCT. 16, 1860,

in the Long Room,

CENTENARY CHAPEL,

By Mr. WILLIAM LITTLE.

Subject:—"Greece and its Religious Aspects."

Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock precisely.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION OF LONDON.

DUBLIN AND KILDARE CLERGY WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' SOCIETY.

The Committee of the "Friend of the Clergy" have admitted upon their List of Candidates the name of one of the Widows at present chargeable upon the Funds of the Dublin Diocesan Society. The Clergy of the United Dioceses of Dublin and Kildare are, therefore, earnestly requested to have Sermons preached and Collections made in their Churches in aid of the "Friend of the Clergy," in the months of October and November, so as to obtain votes for the Dublin Candidate at the election of Annuitants, which is to take place in the last week of November.

Placards, Few-bills, &c., will be supplied on application to the Office, 27, Dawson-street.

T. G. ARKELTS, Jun., Hon. Secs. to the Clergy

CADWALLADER WOLSELEY. } Widows' Society.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY,

STEPHEN'S GREEN EAST.

H. Government School of sciences applied to Mining and the Arts.

Evening Educational course of Lectures.

A Course of Twenty Lectures on Zoological Classification and Physiology, by John R Kinahan, M.D. F.L.S, M.R.I.A, will be commenced on TUESDAY, 16th OCTOBER, at 8 o'clock P.M., in the Theatre of the Museum of Irish Industry, and be continued at the same place and hour on every evening of the week (except Saturday Evening) until the Course be completed.

The first Twelve Lectures of the above Course will be free to the Public.

The usual Examination of Registered Students will be held at end of the Course, when Prizes and Certificates will be awarded, provided sufficient proficiency be shown.

Copies of the Twenty Lectures of Educational Arrangements for the Session of 1860-61 may be obtained on application at the Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green East.

(signed) ROBERT KANE, Director.

Museum of Irish Industry,

12th October, 1860.

URGENT APPEAL.

RAGGED BOYS' HOME, OR SLE..PING ASYLUM,

52, TOWNSEND-STREET.

COMMITTEE:

Mrs J Smyly, 8, Merrion-square North; Miss Whately, The Palace; Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road; Miss Poole, 2, Upper Ely-place; Rev C F Macarthy, 12, Dominick-street; Rev G W Bunton, 66, Upper Leeson-street; William Brooke, Esq, M C, Tansy Hill House, Dundrum; C B Wale, Esq, The Palace; H B M'Cartney, Esq, Trinity College; T Geoffrey F Pope, Esq, 36, Trinity College; John Moses, Jun, Esq, 30, Trinity College; Arthur Chute, Esq, ownwood.

Treasurer—Espine Batty, Esq, 29, Stephen's-green East.

Honorary secretary—James Wilde, Esq, 61, Waterloo-road.

This Institution, established at 52, Townsend-street, and affording a refuge and home, together with a considerable portion of their daily food, for an average number of 50 boys, among the most destitute of those receiving instruction in the Ragged Schools, has been the means of rescuing three years maintained by the contributions of a few friends and benevolent persons. It has been signally blessed in having been already instrumental in rescuing many from beggary, ignorance, and crime, who, after instruction, have been hired as servants, or introduced into the Army and Navy, or into industrial employment. The other boys are sustained while undergoing a course of Scriptural and general instruction in the Schools.

The funds hitherto supplied are now utterly exhausted.

Contributions from the benevolent and Christian public are earnestly and pressingly requested, and will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Honorary Secretary, Treasurer, or by any of the Committee.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.

ONE of the Express Vessels of this Company will sail from the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 9-45 A.M.

In connection with these Vessels, an Express Train will leave the Westland-row Station at 8-30 A.M.

(By order) J. O. BINGER.

Chester, 1st October, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TUAM OCTOBER FAIR.

On SATURDAY 20TH, MONDAY 22ND, and TUESDAY 23RD OCTOBER.

The following Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Live Stock from Tuam:—

	Per Waggon.		Per Waggon.
To Athlone, ..	20s 0d	To Enfield, ..	30s 0d
" Moate, ..	20s 0d	" Kilcock, ..	41s 0d
" Mullingar, ..	20s 0d	" Maynooth, ..	42s 0d
" Killucan, ..	22s 6d	" Dublin, ..	45s 0d
" Hill of Down,	25s 0d		

N.B. Special Trains will be in readiness at Tuam for the conveyance of Stock.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 10th October, 1860.

UNION PRAYER MEETING

THIS EVENING (MONDAY),

at Eight o'clock,

IN THE

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Come! No Collection.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.

IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS,

4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

COW POCK INSTITUTION:

45, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,

Southern Branch, 45, YORK-STREET.

Vaccinations performed between the hours of Eleven and Two o'clock on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 45, Upper Sackville-street, and on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 45, York-street.

HENRY DWYER, M.D., Secretary.

EDWARD B. SINCLAIR, M.D., } Assistant

GEORGE MONTGOMERY, M.D., } Secretaries.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The Matriculation Examination will be held on FRIDAY, the 19th OCTOBER.

In the Department of Civil Engineering, the Council is empowered to award a Scholarship of the value of £20, and two Exhibitions of the value of £10 each to Students of the first year, and two Exhibitions, one of £15, and one of £10, to Students of the third year. Students have every facility for acquiring a practical knowledge of Drawing, Surveying, and Levelling in the Field. The College is provided with a Museum of Mineralogy and Geology, and is furnished with an extensive collection of Surveying Instruments, and of Physical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Laboratory of the College affords ample opportunities for learning thoroughly the principles and practice of Chemical Analysis.

Excursions to the most interesting geological localities in the district are conducted by the Professor.

Further information may be had on application to the Registrar, from whom copies of the Prospectus may be obtained.

(By order of the President)

WILLIAM LUPTON, Registrar.

5th October, 1860.

MERCER'S HOSPITAL,

WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

The Winter attendance of Pupils commenced in October.

The Clinical Instruction and Lectures will be delivered,

ON MEDICINE, BY

Jonathan Osborne, M.D, M.R.I.A, King's Professor of Materia Medica.

ON SURGERY BY

William Tagart, FRCSI, Lecturer on Surgery in the Original School of Medicine, Peter-street.

William Jameson, M.D. Fellow and Vice-President Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Consulting Accoucheur in Ordinary to the Coombe Lying-in-Hospital.

Philip Bevan, M.D, T.C.D, F.R.C.S.I, Professor of Practical Anatomy to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, &c.

Richard C. H. Batcher, M.R.I.A, Examiner on Surgery, Fellow and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, &c.

CONSULTING SURGEON.

A. Read, F.R.C.S.I.

TERMS OF ATTENDANCE.

Fee for the Winter Session .. .. .. Six Guineas.

Fee for the Three Summer Months .. .. Two Guineas.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Shaw, at the Hospital.

Certificates of attendance on this Hospital are fully recognised by all claims and licensing bodies.

MEATH HOSPITAL AND COUNTY DUBLIN INFIRMARY.

PHYSICIANS.

William Stokes, MD, Regius Professor of Physic, University of Dublin, and Queen's Representative on the General Medical Council of Education.

Corrigan, Dominic J, M.D, T.C.D, FK and QCP, Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at the Ledwich School of Medicine.

SURGEONS.

W H Porter, A M, M.D, T.C.D, FRCSI, Professor of Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; Representative of RCSI on the General Medical Council of Education; Member of Council RCS, Ireland.

Josiah Smyly, A.B, T.C.D, FRCSI; Member of Council RCS, Ireland.

Francis Rynd, A.M, T.C.D, FRCSI.

George H Porter, M.B, T.C.D, FRCSI, Examiner on Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

Maurice H Collis, M.B, T.C.D, FRSCI; Member of Council RCS Ireland.

J W Marion, A.B, T.C.D, LK and QCP, FRCSI, Lecturer on Surgery at the Ledwich School of Medicine.

The Winter Session commenced on the 1st of October, and the Course of Clinical Lectures will commence on the first Monday in November.

Clinical Lectures, of which four will be delivered weekly, and Instructions in Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be given on all days daily.

The Physicians' and Surgeons' visits will be so arranged as to allow the Members of the Class to be in attendance at their respective Wards at the hour of Nine at 11 o'clock a.m.

The Hospital, which contains 110 Beds for the reception of Medical and Surgical Cases, and to which an extensive Dispensary (open daily) and Lending Library are attached, is within a few minutes' walk of the College of Surgeons and the Ledwich School of Medicine.

Certificates of attendance at this Hospital are recognised by all the Universities, Colleges, and Licensing bodies in the United Kingdom.

Four Prizes will be given at the termination of the Winter Course to the best answers in their respective classes.

The office of Resident Pupil is open to Pupils as well as Apprentices.

An attainment of one-third of the Hospital Fees is made in favour of Graduates or Resident Pupils in Arts of the University of Dublin.

Further information may be obtained by applying to

J. R. WHARTON, Esq.,

Secretary to Medical Board,

34, York-street.

GENTLEMEN,—The Lord Lieutenant having received, one month previous to the date of this Order, an application from 35 Householders of the Town of Blackrock, each of such Householders occupying a dwellinghouse or other lands, tenements, or hereditaments within that Town, and rated in respect thereof to the Relief of the Poor at a nett annual value of Eight Pounds or upwards, applying that the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, may be carried into execution in the said Town, and specifying the Boundaries proposed for the purposes of the said Act, and the said application having been duly published in the manner in the said Act directed, the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to approve of the Boundaries so specified as aforesaid, that is to say, Commencing at that part of the strand or sea shore at low tide, which lies immediately opposite the wall or western boundary of Willowbank, and proceeding along such boundary wall so as the gate which separates Mr. Bewley's land from said Terrace, and thence to the left by the boundary wall of the several holdings in Williamstown's-avenue, then by Mr. Andrew's western boundary wall, thence by a hedge (separating Mr. Bewley's two fields) to a wall which divides the Lands of Castle Dawson from Mr. Bewley's ground, thence by the garden wall of Clareville, including the House and Offices of same to the Cross Avenue, thence across said Avenue, by the western boundary of the Church Grounds to Merrion-avenue, then across said Avenue, and to proceed along the Lands of Seapoint at the rear of Wellington-terrace, and leading int. the Lands of Gracefield, and thence in a straight line (including the House and Offices of Gracefield) through Mr. Russell's ground to Avoca-avenue, thence to the sea at low water mark to the point where the Boundary Commenced.

And the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to direct that the Boundaries proposed for the purposes of the said Act, and the said application having been duly published in the manner in the said Act directed, the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to approve of the Boundaries so specified as aforesaid, that is to say, Commencing at that part of the strand or sea shore at low tide, which lies immediately opposite the wall or western boundary of Willowbank, and proceeding along such boundary wall so as the gate which separates Mr. Bewley's land from said Terrace, and thence to the left by the boundary wall of the several holdings in Williamstown's-avenue, then by Mr. Andrew's western boundary wall, thence by a hedge (separating Mr. Bewley's two fields) to a wall which divides the Lands of Castle Dawson from Mr. Bewley's ground, thence by the garden wall of Clareville, including the House and Offices of same to the Cross Avenue, thence across said Avenue, by the western boundary of the Church Grounds to Merrion-avenue, then across said Avenue, and to proceed along the Lands of Seapoint at the rear of Wellington-terrace, and leading int. the Lands of Gracefield, and thence in a straight line (including the House and Offices of Gracefield) through Mr. Russell's ground to Avoca-avenue, thence to the sea at low water mark to the point where the Boundary Commenced.

And I am commanded by his Excellency to convey to you his order and direction that you will convene a Meeting for the purpose of considering the carrying of the said Act into execution, and that one of you will preside thereat.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Names of the parties signing the application for the foregoing Order:—

Thomas Dickson, Esq, J P, Blackrock.
Thomas Vance, Esq, J P, Blackrock.
John Denis Molloy, Esq, J P, Blackrock.
Mark H Guerin, Carysfort House.
Charles Kernan, Solicitor, Clerk of the Peace, City of Dublin
Blackrock.
Robert Gore, Captain, Royal Navy, Blackrock.
Frederick Willis, Lis-an-lohan, Blackrock.
F H Thomas, Chaplain, Carysfort Church.
B O'Grady, Marathno, Blackrock.
George Burrows, Wesleyan Minister, Blackrock.
Thomas Dixon, J P, Blackrock.
S King Overend, 17, Carysfort-avenue, Blackrock.
James Wilkinson, M D, Blackrock.
Alexander Conyngham, 11, Prince Edward-terrace, Blackrock.
Edmund M Kelly, Rosehill, Williamstown.
Joseph G Gilmore, Blackrock.
Thomas D Finnucane, Blackrock, LALSA.
Samuel Byrne, Blackrock.
Baptist Kernaghan, solicitor, No. 3, Ardenza-terrace.
A Lafoosbe, royal Navy, 8, Idrone-terrace, Blackrock.
Henry Monteerult, Clerk, Assistant Chaplain, Carysfort Church.
John Richardson, Blackrock.
Marshall Manning, Blackrock.
William J Wallnutt, Blackrock.
Peter Downey, Blackrock.
William Graham, Blackrock.
John Hasley, Main-street, Blackrock.
James M'Nally, Blackrock.
John Murphy, Blackrock.
Thomas Mc..rath, Blackrock.
Andrew Corrigan, 5, Carysfort-avenue, Blackrock.
J H Robinson, 9, Tel-keeper, Blackrock.
David Nolan, Blackrock.
Michael O'Malley, Blackrock.
Charles Simpson, Blackrock.
George C Armstrong, M D, Blackrock.
John Lynch, Builder, Blackrock.
William Weatherup, ..sackrock.

Education.

MR. HUGHES will resume business on TUESDAY, October 16th.—Academy of Music, 33, Hollis-street, Merrion-square.

COLLEGIATE AND GENERAL SCHOOL,

6, HUME-STREET, ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN.

MR. WM. HEAZLE, M.A. T.C.D. Ex-Classical Scholar,

Classical First Honorman,

Prizeman in English Composition. First Scholar, 1851,

Mr. WM. MORTIMER, M.A.T.C.D, Ex-Science Scholar,

Science First Honorman, Lloyd's Exhibitioner, Bishop Law's Prizeman, First Senior Moderator, and First Gold Medalist in Mathematics and Physics, 1854.

} PRINCIPALS.

This Establishment has just completed the fourth year from its opening, and during that limited period the following distinctions have been obtained by its pupils:—

Three Classical Scholarships, T.C.D.
Five high places at Entrance, T.C.D.
Sixteen Classical Honors, T.C.D.
Twelve Science Honors, T.C.D.
Two First Honors in Logics, T.C.D.
Six Prizes in Modern Languages, T.C.D.
Four Catechetical Premiums, T.C.D.
Four Engineering Prizes, Q.C. Galway.
One Science Scholarship, Q.C. Galway.
One Science Exhibition, Q.C. Cork.
Two Admissions R Military Academy, Sandhurst.
Two Admissions R Military Academy, Woolwich.
Two Naval Cadetships.

Since Mr. HEAZLE began to devote his attention to the preparation of pupils for the Scarship Examination, thirteen gentlemen, prepared exclusively by himself, without any aid beyond that provided for them in school, have been successful.

The Principals beg leave to draw the attention of the public to the following facts:—

1. That the two Departments of Classics and Science are represented by unmistakably qualified men: Mr. Heazle being the only person at the head of a school in Dublin who has obtained First Classical Scholarship, and Mr. Mortimer being the only person holding a First science Gold Medal who occupies a similar position.

2. That the Two Principals work in their establishment from morning until night, devoting their entire time and all their energies to their business; and that they have no other calling to divert their interests or distract their attention.

3. That the Junior Pupils, Day Boys as well as Boarders, are carefully taught their lessons for the ensuing day every evening, from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m, by Mr. HEAZLE and the Resident Master, Mr. MORTIMER, being occupied at this time with his Wesleyan Class.

N.B.—The Boarders of the Establishment attend the Parish Church and Sunday School of St. Peter's.

DANCING EXERCISES AND DEPORTMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. REYNOLDS beg to announce to their Pat-ons and Friends of Dublin, that they purpose returning to town the first or second week in November, as usual, to continue their classes for the season. Academy, 14, D'Olier-street. Easter Holiday, Oct. 13, 1860.

DANCING AND KALISTHENIC EXERCISE.

MR. HENRY GARSON

begs to announce to the nobility and gentry, and his pupils, that his Public and Private Classes are now open for the season, on the usual days, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at his residence 39, Lower Baggot-street.

An Evening Class for Gentlemen.

PREPARATORY INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC AND PIANOFORTE, on the most approved system, by a Young Gentleman who has completed his instructions under the best Masters, He now wishes, with a limited number of pupils, to contract in the above, on the most reasonable terms.—Any communications addressed "A W M," Irish Times Office," will be attended to.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE,

Under the direction of a former chorister of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and pupil of Dr. F. Robinson.

In this Academy pupils are carefully instructed in the Theory and Practice of Singing and Pianoforte playing.

N.B.—The Principal devotes two Evenings in the week to the reception of such pupils as cannot take their lessons during the Day. Terms according to length of lessons.

Beginners—One Guinea per quarter, payable in advance.

TO OFFICERS GOING ABROAD, PARENTS, AND GUARDIANS.—A Lady is desirous of undertaking the entire charge of Three or Four Children, to bring up and educate with her own; she has a very pretty country place within half an hour's walk of Dublin; they would find with her a really happy home and many advantages not attainable at schools; they would also have the advantage of sea bathing; highest references will be given.—Address address "J. C., Education," care of Dr. WISE, 28, Upper Sackville-street.

UNIVERSITY, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE,

3, BLESSINGTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

Candidates for the University, Army, College of Surgeons, Apothecaries' Hall, and Civil Service, are grounded in the prescribed courses on the "Competitive System," with the view of not only passing their preliminary examinations, but also to stamp their future career.

WILLIAM WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., Principal.

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE—

DIRECT COMMISSIONS.—Mr. Stapleton's ARMY PROSPECTUS contains full and accurate information; references to above forty gentlemen who have passed on "First Trial" from him, several of them after failure from other Establishments. At the late examination Mr. WILLIAM GUINNESS, Deepwell, Blackrock, passed on one month's Private Instruction by Mr. STAPLETON.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.—The highest place (Fourth) of all Candidates from Ireland was obtained by Mr. HEARNE, a Pupil proposed by Mr. Stapleton, at the last December Examination.

INDIAN ARMY.—Separate Prospectus gives the curriculum of subjects appointed by Council for India, and references to Pupils who have passed direct from Mr. Stapleton.

PUBLIC SERVICE.—Gentlemen desirous of being expeditiously prepared, or of distinguishing themselves, can have *Private Instruction* from Mr. Stapleton, or from one of his staff of assistants.

Gentlemen destrous of being expeditiously prepared, or of distinguishing themselves, can have *Private Instruction* from Mr. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., PRINCIPAL.

UNIVERSITY, CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTION.

26, KILDARE-STREET.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN requiring Instruction in Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Orthography, Grammar, Composition, French, Classics, Science, &c., are invited to join Mr. SULLIVAN'S EVENING CLASSES, 21, North Great George's-street. Private lessons given to gentlemen during the day, from 10 to 2 o'clock. Monthly or quarterly engagements may be made. Highest references given. Two first-class assistants are engaged.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.

PRINCIPALS—Rev. CHARLES W. HENSON, A.B., T.C.D.; FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.

First-rate Masters instruct in the various branches of education. At the Entrance Examination, T.C.D., on the 11th ult., Mr. Valentine Ball, a pupil of this School, obtained a Hebrew premium.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.

PRINCIPALS:

REV. CHARLES W. HENSON, A.B., T.C.D.;

FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.

Classical Master—JAMES CURRAN, A.B., Sch. T.C.D.

Mathematical Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science T.C.D., and late Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.

French Master—ROBERT CONNOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.

French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, Jena University.

Writing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.

Pupils are prepared for the University, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, &c.

The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

Business was resumed on the 6th of August.

Legal Notices.

THE LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.

SALE IN DUBLIN ON TUESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1860.

In the matter of the Estate of William Hovenden, Esquire, Owner and Petitioner.

} THE Honorable Judge LONGFIELD, one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, will Sell by Public Auction, in the Rooms of the said Court, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, in Three Lots, the Fee and Inheritances of the undermentioned Lands, and the Court Mines and other Royalties under the Lands of Upper, Middle, and Lower Ballyichane, all situate in the Baronies of Ballyadams and Slievemargique, in the Queen's County:—

No of Lot.	Barony.	Townland.	Quantity Statute Measure.	Valuation.
1	Ballyadams	Upper Ballyichane, The Coal Mines under the same, and the Royalties under the Lands of Upper, Middle, and Lower Ballyichane, with Liberty of Working the same.	197 2 20	£179 5 0
2	Ballyadams	Middle Ballyichane, The Coal Mines under the same, and the Royalties under the Lands of Upper, Middle, and Lower Ballyichane, with Liberty of Working the same.	200 0 0	£124 19 1
3	Slievemargique	Lower Ballyichane, The Coal Mines under the same, and the Royalties under the Lands of Upper, Middle, and Lower Ballyichane, with Liberty of Working the same.	167 0 0	£135 15 0
		Total	567 2 20	£439 9 1

Proposals for the purchase of the Mines and Royalties, separate from the lands, will be received by the Solicitor, having the carriage of the sale up to the first day of November Next, and, if deemed sufficient, will be submitted by him to the Judge for approval. Dated this 23d day of June, 1860.

RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.

104a. 2r. 39p. of Lot 3 is in the Owner's possession, and is valued by the General Valuation of Ireland at £110, and the residue of the rent, £134 19s 1d, is paid by the tenants as per rental.

This Lot will be Sold subject to an annuity of £60 per annum, payable half-yearly to Mrs. Julia Hovenden, now aged about 80 years.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

Lot 1 and 2—The Lands of Ballylehane are of good quality, that portion called Lower Ballylehane being very prime; they are situate within about two miles of Athy, and 5 of Carlow, five of Castlecomer, and ten of Maryborough, and form part of the great coal district, extending into the county of Kilkenny. The roads are good, and communicating with the Railway and Canal at Athy, and afford both land and water carriage with Dublin and Waterford.

The Coal and Culm are of the best quality, and sell free by. The Coal Mines under Middle Ballylehane have been proved, and are worked by one of the tenants.

The tenants to the Mines of Upper Ballylehane are sinking a pit adjoining the Lands, for the purpose of working those latter mines, and are known, from the Coal worked in the adjoining Lands, to contain two seams of Coal, the under seam being believed to be at least superior, to any coal sold in the Queen's County, and have formed a company for the purpose of working said Mines, with others—capital, £20,000.

Lot 3—The Lands of Tierranan are of prime quality, and nearly adjoin Athy, and are situate about four miles from Carlow and seven miles from Athy.

Athy, Carlow, Maryborough, and Castlecomer are good Markets and Post Towns, and the three former are stations on the Great Southern and Western Railway.

For rentals, maps, and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Dublin; or to

THOMAS and ROBERT GRUBB, Solicitors for the Carriage of the Sale, No. 189 Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

In the matter of the Estate of

The Rev. Spencer William Walshe, Clerk, Rector, Rathsilor, Spinster, Harvey Thomas Tuckett, a minor; Elizabeth Helena Angelo, Widow; Robert Sollo Cumming, Charles Francis Cumming, and John Hunt Cumming

Owners:

Experts

The said Rev. Spencer William Walshe and Eleanor Slator, Petitioners.

} THE Hon. Judge Longfield will, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, Sell the Town and Lands of Tonyor, and other Lands for Sale, leasing date the 4th day of October, 1727, and the Town and Lands of Aughnabog, also held under lease for ever, bearing date the 10th day of May, 1740, in the barony of Moydow, and county of Longfield, subject to the yearly rent of £36, together with the Dwellinghouse and Out-offices thereon erected, producing a nett profit rent of £166 5s. 10d., which is paid by a first-class respectable tenant.

Dated the 26th day of July, 1860.

JAMES M'DONNELL, Examiner.

THEODORE CRONHELM, Solicitor, No. 9, Eustace-street, Dublin.

For further and further particulars apply at the office of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin; to

JOSEPH KENTISH, 8 Sattioner, 190, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin or

THEODORE CRONHELM, Solicitor, having car riage of the order for sale, 9, Eustace-street, Dublin.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

The premises to be sold are situate on the road from Moydow, within four miles of Longford, which is the county town, and adjoins the Railway Terminus. The Royal Canal runs close to the lands; the lands are of excellent quality, and contain about 187a. 3r. 20p., English statute measure, and about 28 acres of Turbary, like measure. The lands are well planted with full-grown ash, beech, and other timber trees, which are numbered and valued at £300. There is a commodious modern-built House on the lands, which is in good repair. Besides suitable out-offices, there is also a good Kitchen and Fruit Garden on the lands. The right of the public to use the two public roads running through the said Lands of Tonyor, Longford to Moydow, and through Tonyor Bog to Ballymahon, will be reserved in the conveyance to purchasers.

Lodgings,

OPPOSITE Dalkey Railway Station, at COWENS & Co.'s, comfortably FURNISHED LODGINGS—large Sitting-room and Two Bedrooms.

Auctions.

CITY OF DUBLIN.

Important Sale, at the Offices of the Auctioneers, 23, Fownes'-street, on MONDAY, the 15th inst.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on the above day, a large stock of PLATED WARE, new, direct from the makers, viz.:—Tea services, engraved, embossed, and plain cruet stands, furnished; salts, tab s, dessert, tea, egg, salt, and mustard spoons; Britannia metal ware, metal grate, fire irons, many dozen of hand and hair sieves, spoke sheaves, brass snuffers and trays, sets of enamelled shirt studs, scarf pins, ladies' bead collars, cinder shovels, metal pots, gridirons, many dozen of ash walking sticks, silver watches, all-wool Irish tweeds, several pairs of blankets, &c.

The Auctioneer would wish to call the attention of the Public to the above. Property, none of which has ever been in use. The blankets will be found to be very large in size. All can be seen at present in the office.

Sale to commence sharp at Twelve o'clock. Terms at Sale.

NAGLE & SON, Auctioneers and Valuators,

23, Fownes'-street, Dublin.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

SUBSCRIBERS WILL SELL,

By order of the Executors of the late CHARLES A. O'CONNOR, Esq.,

AT ACRES,

Within half a mile of the town of Roscommon, on road from Roscommon to Athlone,

On MONDAY, OCT. 15, 1860,

Being Fair Eve of Strokestown—

110 good Roscommon breeding ewes; 1 highly-bred ram; 40 weather hoggets; 100 lambs (mixed genders); 10 two year old heifers; 1 three year old buttock; 1 seven year old carriage horse by Young Steele; 1 fifteen year old filly by Tom Steele; 1 two year old colt by Mr. Dillon's sire; 1 handsome light running London built Brougham, nearly new; 1 inside car, in excellent repair; 1 set of harness.

Sale at twelve o'clock, immediately after the arrival of the First Down Train.

Terms Cash. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

GANLY, SONS, & PARKER, Auctioneers,

Woolbrokers and Smithfield Salesmen,

USHER'S-QUAY, DUBLIN, AND LONGFORD.

COUNTY MAYO.

IMPORTANT AUCTION, OF CATTLE, SHEEP, AND HORSES,

AT NEW BRIDGE,

(15 miles from Tuam, 9 from Castlebar, 4 from Hollymount, 5 from Ballinrobe, and 5 from Claremorris),

On TUESDAY, the 16th day of OCTOBER, 1860,

Being

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 106, GRAFTON-STREET.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Movement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we have offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for the inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
26, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

MRS. C. MATHERS,
COURT MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
Makes up Ladies' own Materials for Dresses, Out Door Muffles, Children's Dresses, Jackets, Bonnets, Caps, Flowers, Feathers, Berthes, Coiffures, Cache-peignes, Wedding Dresses, Dresses for India.

Making Dress,	4s 0d
Making Walking do.,	2s 0d
Making Court Dress,	6s 6d
Making out-door Muffle,	2s 6d
Making Opera Cloak,	2s 6d
Making Pardessus,	4s 0d
Making Bonnet,	2s 6d
Making Cap,	1s 6d
Making Coiffure,	2s 6d
Making Fichu,	2s 6d
Making Berthe,	2s 6d

No extra charge.
Josselin's French Corsets, 12s. 6d. per pair.
Bonnets altered and remade to present style.
Bridesmaids' Bonnets in great variety.
Family Mourning made up with Promptitude.
Dublin, 9, Leinster-street, Merrion-square.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
23, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Park-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s.. Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

The result of a deficient harvest has already commenced to show itself to a considerable extent, as we have for some weeks anticipated. Happily the crops in America have been abundant, and the weather there the reverse of what it has been here. We some time since stated that large orders had been sent out in anticipation of our requirements, and their fulfilment has caused not only a stoppage of the large shipments of specie from New York, which we have been of late noticing, but even an exportation of gold from this side. The heavy drain of specie from this country at present observable, and which, we fear, will continue for some time, is now principally stimulated by the requirements for the Bank of Madrid for the purpose of coinage, and the large amounts sent thence are, it is believed, due by this country to Spain for grain imported. Large sums have been sent also to the Bank of France for transmission to the Continent, That establishment is at present buying gold even at a loss, and it shows how great must be the pressure.

The Bank of England rate is not yet raised, but if this severe drain of specie continues to any extent, it must be, as a natural consequence. Notwithstanding some arrivals from Australia, the exports of specie during the week have exceeded the imports by about £600,000. The Bank of England return, made up to last Wednesday, night, shows, indeed, only a deficiency of £443,000, but nearly double this amount has since been added. In the Bank of France the deficiency has been nearly £300,000, and we may therefore expect for the same reason that the rate will be speedily raised by this establishment, unless the demand falls off immediately. On the Continent, too, money is dearer, and at Frankfort the rate has been increased £1 per cent.

The other features of the Bank of England are more favourable, the "circulation" and "other securities" showing together adecrease of £1,000,000, the "reserve" also has increased by £156,000.

The commercial demand for money during the week has been active, the Bank rate has been fully maintained, and £4 per cent. is freely given, the supply being at the same time not restricted. Trade generally is good, though without any special activity, and there seems to be a lull in the manufacturing districts. Affairs in Australia are somewhat less gloomy, and there, we may expect rather a recovery in the tone of the markets.

Influenced, of course, by the pressure for money, and by the still uncertain position of affairs on the Continent, Consols could not be expected to maintain their value, and prices have fallen fully one-half per cent. Some consider that the payment of the dividends on New Three per Cent. Stock will cause an upward movement and tend to impart greater ease, but it must be borne in mind that considerable advances have been already made on the dividends due on this Stock, and while a portion of the dividends will undoubtedly be invested in Consols and other securities, and tend to support the market, the portion of the Bank, particularly at the present time, will be a good deal influenced by the payments on account of it; and we, therefore, think that the immediate effect of the dividend, is generally overrated. Stock, too, was shown on the settlement to have been rather abundant, and our experience tells us that any large quantity of stock which have been borrowed on with, and continued by bankers, must, in the event of increased rates, particularly if they are likely to continue, be released, and thrown on the market. We do not, however, anticipate any permanent stringency, but money is so capricious in value that it is always difficult to control its tendency within limits.

In the Dublin market there has been an increased business during the week, and for shares the demand has been more active; the quotations have been more numerous than usual, and the general tone has much strengthened.

The English Funds recovered to-day the reduced rates at which they left off yesterday, and remained steady at the close; in our local market the drop ping tendency observable for some time past continues. Consols declined one-eighth, and New Threes 6s. 3d. per cent.; the market in this security not having yet received the benefit of the support, consequent on the liberation of the New Three Dividends, which only commenced to-day.

In Banks, Bank of Ireland Stock, Hibernian Bank Shares and Royals were negociated at their previous values respectively, and appeared steady. Nationals were offered for sale at £64, a reduced price being tendered.

Steam Securities were again neglected, no dealings being recorded. The nominal quotations were as follows:—Atlantics, £5½ to £5⅝; British and Irish, £4⅝ to £4¾; Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares, £5¾ to £5¾; and Dundalks (limited) £10½ to £10½ (without the recent dividend of 5s per share). There were offers to buy City of Dublin Shares of 1833 and Dublin and Glasgows.

In Mines, transactions were again restricted to Connorres, which continued to manifest a drooping tendency. All the other Mining Securities remained without any change of value.

In Miscellaneous the only quotation effected was that in Alliance and Consumers' Gas, which advanced to the extent of one-eighth, but continued offering. Patriotic Insurance were again offered for sale at last price.

In the Railway Market there was not the same amount of activity which has characterised it during the past week. Two dealings alone being marked, viz:—In Midland Great Western £50 Shares and in Waterford and Kilkenny Stock; the former at a falling off of one-eighth, and the latter at last price; both securities closed steadily. Cork and Bandons were on sale at yesterday's rates; a further decline of one-half being offered. Cork and Passage were also offered at last price, there being buyers at £10 3s 9d. Subjoined are the nominal quotations:—Cork and Youghal, £4½ to £5; Dublin and Belfast Junctions, £4⅜ to £4⅜, and Great Southern and Western Stock, £11⅜ to £11⅜. There were offers to sell Dublin and Drogheda £75 Shares at par, and Irish South Easterns at £6 (without dividend of 2s 6d per share), Dublin and Wexfords were inquired for at £5 1s 3d.

In Preference Securities Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock realised yesterday's rate, but continued on sale; and Waterford and Kilkenny 6 per Cent. Redeemable Stock was also quoted at its previous value (£45), and appeared steady. The nominal prices in the other Preference Shares were as follows:—Cork and Bandon 5½ per Cents., £9½ to £9¾; Dublin and Wexford 5 per Cents., £12½ to £12¾; and Dundalk and Enniskillen 6 per Cents. (A), £10½ buyers. The 6 per Cent shares of the Cork and Bandon Company were also nominally £4½ to £4¾, and Londonderry and Enniskillen 5 per cent. (Halves) were offered at last price.

We understand that the Post-office authorities have at last yielded to the pressure placed on them by the Belfast merchants, and have consented to send the night mails to Belfast by rail, instead of by the present system. The new arrangement, it is expected, will come into operation on the 1st of November. The acceleration of the mails will be a boon to the inhabitants of Belfast, Glasgow and other Scotch towns. The arrangements will benefit the Drogheda, Belfast Junction, and Ulster Railway Companies.

The following is our comparative statement of prices, as usual:—

	Oct. 5	Oct. 13.
Consols		92¾ 92
New Threes per cents.		92¾ 91¾
Belfast & Northern Counties z d		4¾ 4¾
Cork and Bandon		4¾ 4¾
Cork and Passage		10 10
Belfast Junction		4¾ 4¾
Dublin and Drogheda		4¾ 4¾
Dublin and Kingstown		75 —
Dublin and Wicklow		900 905
Dundalk and Enniskillen		4¾ 4¾
Great Southern and Western		11¾ 11¾
Irish South Eastern		11¾ 11¾
Midland Great Western		6 —
Waterford and Limerick		4¾ 4¾
Bank of Ireland		20¾ 20¾
Hibernian		20¾ 20¾
National		87 87
Royal		21¾ 21¾
Atlantic		5¾ 5¾
City of Dublin		— 4¾
Steam Ship Building Co.		10¾ 10¾
Dundalk		4¾ 4¾
Carysfort Mining Co.		13s 6d 13s 6d
Connorree		20s 9d 20s 9d
General Mining Company		4¾ —
Mining Co. of Ireland		1¾ 1¾
Wicklow Copper		7¾ 7¾
Alliance Gas		9¾ 9¾

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Oct. 13.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	—	—	—	—	91½ 92
Ditto account, 8th November	—	—	—	—	91½ 92
New 3 per Cent. Stock	—	—	—	—	91½ ⅝
Ditto for new account. 12th October					
Ditto for new account 8th November	—	—	—	—	91½ ⅝

BANKS.

Bank of Ireland	—	—	—	—	220½
Hibernian	—	—	—	—	87
Royal	—	—	—	—	77½

MINES.

Connorree (Limited)	—	—	—	—	20s 20s 6d

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance and Consumers' Gas	—	—	—	—	9¾ x d

RAILWAYS.

Midland Great Western	—	—	—	—	85½
Waterford and Kilkenny	—	—	—	—	12

RAILWAY PREFERENCES.

Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual
Waterford and Kilkenny, 6 per cent., redeemable

On Saturday no business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 23rd October.
Names to be furnished on or before the 20th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Fri.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	92¾	92¾	92¾	92	92	91¾
Ditto for Account	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92	91¾
3 per cent. Reduced			92¾	92		92
New 3 per cent. Stock	92¾	92¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Ditto for Account	92¾	92¾		91¾	91¾	91¾
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—October 13.

OPENING PRICES:

Consols Money,	—	—	92¾
Account,	—	—	92¾
New Threes,	—	—	91¾

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money,	—	—	92¾
Account,	—	—	92
New Threes	—	—	91¾

2 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,	—	—	92¾ 93
Account,	—	—	92¾
New Threes,	—	—	91¾

3-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,	—	—	92¾ 93
Account,	—	—	92¾
New Threes,	—	—	91¾

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money,	—	—	92¾
Account,	—	—	92
New Threes,	—	—	91¾

NEW SECURITY.—Exchequer Bills 4 prem.; Eastern Counties, 33½; Caledonians, 91½; Great Northern, 114; Great Western, 72 4½; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Great Southern and Western, 11⅜; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 113½; London and North Western, 100 100½; Leeds Northern, 55½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½; Midland Stock, 132½; South Eastern, 72½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104½; York and North Midland, 90; London and South Western, 90½; Great Western 74½; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern, A, 115½; Grand Trunks, 27½; North British, 69½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), 85½; Bank Stock, 221 8½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —.
Consols have been inactive all morning at 93, alternately buyers and sellers, and are now sellers. Shares opened a shade lower than the close yesterday, and have rallied a little since. Market now is firm. Contango generally easy, but Leeds and Berwick stocks heavy. Canadian steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

The markets for English Funds has again been in an unsettled state, and consols have closed at another decline notwithstanding a considerable farther rebound on the Paris Bourse. There was no actual change in prices until after the publication of the speech of Count Cavour in the Piedmontese Parliament on the proposed annexation of Southern Italy. A decline of one-eighth then took place, from which there was no recovery. In the foreign exchanges this after noon there was a movement in the Austrian rates, adverse to the currency of that Empire. The Railway market opened firmly this morning. Midlands again showing the chief improvement, but relapsed towards the close. In several stocks a slight decline exhibited as compared with yesterday. The aggregate railway returns of the United Kingdom for week ending Oct. 6th, shows an increase of £31,690 over same week last year. The colonial produce markets during the week have not presented any new feature, the transactions being mostly confined to the actual requirements of consumers. In the corn markets this morning the prices of Monday were maintained, but there were few buyers.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

The Funds remained steady until the receipt of Count Cavour's speech breathing continued menace to Austria produced renewed uneasiness. Consols accordingly closed flatly at a reduction of one-eighth per cent. In the Share markets the principal feature was the continued rise in Midland Stock, the supply of which in the market is very scanty, even at 82 per cent. prem. The Discount market continues rather tight, and no business is done below the Bank minimum.

FUNDS AND SHARES.—Saturday.

Caledonians, 91⅛ 2; Chester and Holyhead, 52¾ ¾; Eastern Counties, 53 ¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 to 2; Great Northern, 113⅛ ¼; Great Northern A, 113 16; Great Western, 74⅛ ⅜; South Eastern, 72½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 13 9-16 11-16; Grand Trunks, 6 13-16 15-16; Great Southern and Western, 112 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 113⅛ ⅛; London and North Western, 100¾ ¼; London and South Western, 90 ⅝; Leeds Northern, 54 60½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47⅛, Midland Stock 132½ ½; North British, 62½ ¾; South Eastern, 84½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104½ 5. Consols very inanimate all day, but close steady at 93 to one-eighth. Shares opened dull, but improved again. Closing steady, the former in tone. The settlement has engaged all attention. Canadians without change.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—The Funds are stationary to-day at the closing quotations of yesterday, with very little business. The changes shown in the Bank Returns are regarded more with satisfaction than otherwise, but it has transpired that a further large amount of gold, rumoured to be between £2,000 and £3,000, has been taken this day from the Bank of England for exportation. The Railway Share market is dull, preparations for the fortnightly settlement engaging attention.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SATURDAY, 13TH, 3-25 P.M.—The Bourse has been heavy; Rentes closed at 68.95 or 20 centimes lower than yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE.—Sugar—Refining descriptions have been in fair request, the sellers trying to realise full prices, whilst grocery sorts barely maintained their previous value. Colonial—West India sales are about 800 hhds, and include Jamaica at 33s 6d to 41s, and Trinidad at 38s 6d per cwt. Tea at previous rates; little doing in new teas. Tallow, in the form of rough, is scarce and closing prices are 55s to 57s. Coffee—for export sorts the demand has been at a retail character, and of 2,000 bags offered at auction only 450 bags found buyers, chiefly at 59s per cent. for fair ordinary sale. No sales to notice in Colonial descriptions. Rice—There has been some inquiry from speculators, and, although less buoyancy has prevailed, holders have displayed firmness, and full rates have been realised. Sales include 600 bags Necransie, 10s 9d to 11s 6d; old, 10,300 bags Rangoon, 11s 6d; and 40 tierces Carolina at 24s per cwt. Saltpetre quiet.

NEWCASTLE CORN OCT. 13.—Good supply of farmer's wheat of the new crop, but in small parcels, and generally wretched condition; whole cleared off at prices ranging from 40s to 62s per qr. Old and new oats held firmly at last Tuesday's rates, but trade not active. Flour in steady demand at full prices. Grinding barley much wanted, but in malting qualities not much business doing. Beans and peas in strong demand.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT 13.—Firsts, 112; seconds, 110; thirds, 99; fourths, 94; fifths, 84; sixths, 67. 2,200 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 13.—White wheat, 24; to 32s 9d; red wheat, 22s to 31s; oats 11s 3d to 14s; barley 14s to 18s.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

The arrivals of foreign wheat this week have been good, but of all other grain small.
The attendance at this morning's market included some distant country buyers. English wheat was inquired after at Monday's prices. Foreign was held in many instances for an advance, which checked business, and sales to a limited extent only were effected at our late quotations.
Barley is 1s per qr dearer. Beans and peas bring Monday's quotations. The cut trade is firm, and good old corn brings an advance of 6d per quarter.

	Qrs.	Shillings.		Qrs.	Shillings.
Wheat	3601 qrs	58s 9d	Rye	— qrs	0s 0d.
Barley	267 qrs	28s 6d	Beans	10 qrs	44s 0d.
Oats	671 qrs	22s 6d	Peas	131 qrs	47s 9d.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	1260	860	10	—	—	470 sks.
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	540	—	—	—
Foreign	21,360	1,270	7,240	—	—	15,080 brls. 4180 sks.

KINGFORD AND LAY.

COLONIAL MARKETS—FRIDAY.

Tea—The stock in London is now 51,000,000lbs, against 44,000,000 at the corresponding period in 1859. The supply in the United Kingdom amounts to 62,500,000lbs, against 59,000,030lbs last year. The public sales have gone off slowly, on earlier terms, and the demand by private contract is heavy at barely late currencies.

Sugar—Since our last report nearly all raw sugars have met a very inactive demand, but without leading to any change in value. West India qualities have sold at from 35s to 44s 6d; Mauritius, 36s to 42s 6d; and fine Bengal, 44s to 47s per cwt. Porto Rico is worth 37s to 45s 6d; and Siam, 29s 6d to 47s 6d per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at 49s 6d for common dried qualities.

Molasses—There is no change in the limited inquiry for this article at the late improvement in value.

Coffee—Scarcely any change has taken place in the value of this description of produce. Dealers purchase sparingly, yet importers are firm.

Cocoa—Several parcels of Trinidad have changed hands, at from 67s to 70s per cwt.

Rice—The transactions in all kinds are very restricted: nevertheless, no disposition has been shown by holders to force sales. Prices therefore rule stationary.

Indigo—The quarterly sales are progressing slowly, and prices have given way 3d to 6d per cwt. Large quantities have been withdrawn.

Saltpetre—Common qualities are in improved request, at full prices; but other kinds are inactive, at from 40s to 43s per cwt.

Hemp and Flax—Hemp commands quite previous rates; but the demand is by no means active. No change in the value of flax.

Cotton—All kinds command very full prices; but the business doing is only moderate.

Fruit—Currants are in fair request, at full quotations. In the value of other fruit no change has taken place.

Metals—Scotch pig iron is steady, at 52s 3d cash, mixed numbers; and there is rather more doing in manufactured qualities. Spelter on the spot is held at £20 5s per ton. Other metals are steady.

Spirits—There is less activity in the inquiry for rum, yet prices are supported. Brandy is firm, but grain spirits rule very inactive.

Oils—Linseed oil is steady, at £30 10s per cwt. on the spot. Most other oils are firm in price. American turpentine, 31s 6d. per cwt.

Tallow—P.Y.C. is quoted at 58s per cwt. on the spot, and 58s 6d for Spring delivery.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, October 11:—J Dean, Manchester; C P Keele, Portswood, Southampton; C Furner, King's road, Brighton; A Monckton, Brenchly, Kent; R Hancock, Bath, Somersetshire; E H Olive, 5, Lintonterrace, Hastings; F S Worthington, Lowestoft, Suffolk. The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their first examination:—J H Hooper, Upton Warren, Worcestershire; J Lees, Wolverhampton; S W D Williams, Gloucester; F Watson, 103, Aldersgate-street.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the several hours and minutes joined dates:—

West Indies and Pacific [S]	6 p.m Oct. 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p.m Oct. 16.
America (New York) [S]	5 p.m Oct. 16.
India (Bombay) via Marseilles,	6 a.m Oct. 19.
America (Quebec) [D]	6 a.m Oct. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c.	7 a.m Oct. 19.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	6 p.m Oct. 18.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a.m Oct. 21.
West Coast of Africa [S]	7 a.m Oct. 23.
Constantinople	6 p.m Oct. 23.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	6 a.m Oct. 25.
America (Quebec) [D]	6 a.m Oct. 25.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p.m Oct. 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	6 p.m Oct. 26.
America (New York) [S]	6 p.m Oct. 28.
America (New York) Bahamas [Q] [S]	6 p.m Oct. 30.
France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany [D], daily.	

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—MONDAY, OCT. 15.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"The Iron Chest," "La Chambre a Deux Lits," "A Day After the Wedding," "La Tirelire on Till le Taloeheur," and "An Ambuscade."

BELL'S LITERARY AND DEBATING ROOMS, ROTUNDO—At Eight o'clock.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—City collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, ... Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN ... Monday, Wednesday, Friday, (day, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 3 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 6, amounted to 68,475, making a daily average of 10,879 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds

TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,

being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following will, in future, be the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,

First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 3d

WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,

First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 1d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to have lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

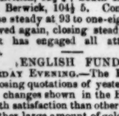
Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

When our City Monuments you honour with a visit,
The true, you'll either find this Shop or you'll miss it,
THE Cutting HOUSE (Returns the blessings of health of the
KEEVIL & BEERSCE ... only Importer in all Ireland of
GUM PIPES DIRECT FROM GERMANY.
ST. MARGARET'S-COURT,
And 56, DAWSON-STREET,
Corner of Nassau-street, Dublin.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.
Cold mornings and damp, chilly evenings at the approach of Winter, should remind the public of the necessity of putting on Warm Inside Clothing, before it is too late, and the next consideration with them should be, where it can be got Cheapest and Best.
Since opening, for new concern at No. 4, DOLIER-STREET, (near Carlisle-bridge), past experience, coupled with the smallness of our expenses, has enabled us at once to supply the public with the same class of prime goods which they were formerly accustomed to get at our Celebrated House in WESTMORELAND-STREET.
In order to quickly make ourselves generally known, we have just laid in a stock of Winter Goods, which for variety, cheapness, and quality, cannot be surpassed.
Here Vests, Drawers, Woollen Socks, Shirts, Ties, Braces, Collars, &c., &c., are respectfully invited to call at our Establishment, where our Goods and our Thoughts by day, is how we shall be able to add to their bodily comforts, and where the large business we are doing is a proof that our present exertions and the remembrance of our former position, is fully reciprocated and crowned by a vast number of our former patrons.
Should old acquaintance be forgot?
No! heart replies Hasten, the spot
Where in youth our wants supply
Is one we never should pass by.
JOHN HORNE,
formerly of WESTMORELAND-STREET; now No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, near Carlisle-bridge.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.
I wish particularly to call attention to some cloths I have had specially manufactured for Riding Habits, the object of which is to give a great amount of texture without undue weight of material. The reputation my house has attained for its style of Cutting renders announcement on this head unnecessary.
RICHARD ALLEN,
5, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.



THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
BROWNE & PAYNE
In directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design has been registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London.
The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new garment, which fits the limbs with perfect ease in the process afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and inuniting in one garment both the comfort of the trowsers and the elegance of the Hessian boot, are fully explained in the following official copy of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,
USEFUL.
No. 4,297.
Designs Office, London,
1st February, 1860.
I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy and PAYNE, of 19, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, was registered in this Office on the thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Act, 1858, and 5 and 6 Vict., c. 65.
Exd. J. H. LOCKE.
CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
17 AND 18, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE & PAYNE,
Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

WINTER OVERCOATS.
KENNY AND OWENS,
51, DAME-STREET.
NEW STYLES IN TROUSERING.
KENNY AND OWENS,
51, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 15s.,
Thoroughly Shrunk.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the first Manufacturing and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but Reliable Goods, and Reliable materials, and will give full value for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—are fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

HUNTING BREECHES.—We respectfully invite GENTLEMEN and GENTLEMEN to inspect our present stock of new materials for Hunting Breeches; which will be found more varied and extensive than any past season.
Also, some very beautiful new styles of Hunting Vests.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, Molesworth-street.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15.

We print, to-day, the letter of Dr. Nugent to the Venerable Dean Pakenham, and the Dean's observations upon our article of the 10th instant. It is an important point that the subject is now before the public, and cannot be allowed to rest until thoroughly ventilated. Dr. Nugent's is a calm and dispassionate appeal for a most benevolent object. There is not a single sentiment in it that could give the slightest umbrage to any human being. Facts, not persons, are referred to; and these facts—at least, the most important of them—still exist. We are well aware, as all are, of the benevolent character of the Dean of St. Patrick's, but he must permit us to doubt that the gloom of a corridor can be lighted up, or the dampness of its walls be cured, by boarding the floor. That baths and padded rooms have now been added is, certainly, an advantage; but why is it that they have been formed only after the lapse of a century? That £2,500 has been expended on "improvements" does not touch the question whether Swift's Hospital is capable of satisfactory improvement. As to the question, what is to become of the patients while the new hospital is being erected, those who advocate the creation of a new building do not contemplate the throwing down of the old asylum until the new one is built, nor, like a *quondam* grand jury of Trim, do they require the new asylum to be built out of the materials of the old one. Nor does the Dean's reply touch upon the very limited space of airing ground round Swift's Hospital, which every new erection must diminish. There is natural to every human heart a love for old institutions, and a clinging to old localities. These are laudable traits, but may be carried to excess. There are occasions when progress outweighs association. The human mind and the desire for material improvements have progressed vastly since Swift's Hospital was built. As far as the management of the hospital is concerned we believe it is all that can be desired. The objection was made against the building itself, for which neither this nor the preceding gen eration is responsible, and which cannot be materially improved. The free access of sun, light, and air; a rural situation distant from masses of dull brick and an atmosphere of smoke; an amplitude of space for occupation and amusement, are, in the present state of mental therapeutics, deemed indispensable in lunatic institutions. The interior of a building should be cheerful, lightsome, well ventilated, with adaptations to secure warmth and dryness in winter, and freshness in summer, if you desire to possess a suitable building for the insane. We do not do our duty to the lunatic if we simply enclose him within high walls, out of view of the world, or if we merely find, lodge, and clothe him, provide him a few books to read, or a tuneless piano to play upon; or, worse than all, crotcheet work to execute. Gloom will not dispel gloom, or minister unto the mind diseased. The corridors of Swift, afford but a dim and misty twilight during half the year. For some fifty female patients, the monotony of about an acre of garden is a poor apology for an airing ground. Are we to compare with Swift's the Asylum for CRIMINALS at Dundrum? They have neatly planted pleasure grounds, twenty acres, to roam about in the sun from early morning until day sets, a glorious prospect of mountain and woodland, and the soothing murmur of a rushing river; the bedrooms and corridors are cheery, lightsome, and airy. We lately gave a description of the Killarney Asylum; yet this is for *paupers*. Swift's is for the unhappy members of the most respectable classes—for the lawyer, the clergyman, or the merchant, or for their wives and children. Compare Swift's with the public asylum at Mullingar—the one is a house in Temple-bar, the other a mansion in Sackville-street. Kilkenny Asylum has its beautiful grounds above the Nore, and its scenery bounded by lofty and distant hills. The airing grounds of Cork Asylum occupy 60 acres hanging over the sea; while those of Sligo border on the beautiful demesne of Hazelwood. They best carry out Swift's wishes who move with the progress of medical discovery, and do so in a spirit of benevolence. No fault is found with a single individual. We censure a building erected one hundred years ago, which no architect in his senses would copy for a lunatic asylum now.

It is unfortunately the case that many of our public institutions are managed by boards formed chiefly of high officials, who have numerous avocations. We cannot expect that the venerable and venerated Primate, or the Archbishop of Dublin, with the charge of all his churches, should constantly be present at the Board-room of Swift's Hospital. Has not the Lord Chancellor numerous and heavy duties? Dean Tighe is located in Derry Cathedral. The other governors are, we believe, willing to advance; but, perhaps, they are timid. This much, however, we may say, that the memory of Swift is valued in Ireland, and that a bold effort to extend his charity would be well seconded, whether by Parliament or by his country.

While on this subject, we direct attention to the report of the Maryborough inquiry. We forbear any comment on the proceedings until the report of the Commissioners appears. From a perusal of the evidence the public may readily form an opinion on the case, and that opinion, we think, will be also formed by the commissioners.

As the nomination of Mr. Acheson Lyle to the Lord Lieutenancy of the county of Londonderry was one of the grossest jobs ever perpetrated by a Whig Ministry, so the appointment of Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon to the post of Master in Chancery in his place, is a promotion which all must applaud. By a strange fate the same vacancy gave an opportunity of declaring what was the highest point to which political profligacy could reach, and what was the least reward which could be given to acknowledged merit. Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon has for nineteen years been a Queen's Counsel. In those nineteen years how many have been elevated to the bench who could not compare with Mr. Fitzgibbon in forensic ability, and who did not possess a tithe of his legal knowledge. Any Ministry should be proud to have had the honour of promoting him, but there are few Ministries which promote at the bar the gentleman who may be a lawyer, but who is not a politician. Lord Eglinton offered high office to Mr. Fitzgibbon, but that office involved polemics, and to such Mr. Fitzgibbon had a natural aversion. The Conservative Government sought not merely to honour Mr. Fitzgibbon, but to secure the powerful aid of his talents. They had not the Lord Lieutenancy of Loadonderry to give away, and, if they had, it is not Mr. Acheson Lyle they would have elevated to the post. The position of Master in Chancery, though infinitely below Mr. Fitzgibbon's merits, is more suited to his tastes than the more ambitious office which involved a Parliamentary campaign. His promotion is the more acceptable to the country because it was unexpected. Advanc

Hautpool has militarily occupied Dier el Kamar. After having established a provisional municipality, and installed the Christians in the houses built by our soldiers, he advanced as far as Djieb Djemir, where he arrived on the 30th September. On the same day Fuad Pacha arrived at Garoun, in the valley of Bekaa. The two Commanders-in-Chief were to unite their *corps d'armee* on the 2nd October."

CALCUTTA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The following telegram has been received at Mr. Reuter's office, from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company:—

"MARSEILLES, SUNDAY, 1-10 P.M.—The Vectis, with the above mails, arrived here at noon to-day. The mails leave for London at 2 p.m. The Vectis had encountered very bad weather."

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

LIVERPOOL, SUNDAY.—The Royal mail steamship Europa, from Boston to the 3rd instant, arrived here at 9-45 p.m. The Glasgow and Connaught had arrived out. The Europa brings 100,000 dols. specie, and 68 passengers. Her news anticipated *via* Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, SATURDAY, OCT. 13 (Midnight).—The Royal Mail Steamship Europa, from Boston on 3rd, and Halifax 4th inst., arrived off the harbour at 9 p.m., and landed all mails, except those for Liverpool. She brings 68 passangers, and 100,000 dollars in specie.

The steamers North American, Glasgow, and Canada arrived out.

The Connaught was reported having arrived at St. John's on 3rd inst.

There is no news of any interest.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, 1ST OCTOBER, 6 P.M.—There is no change in the Money Market. Exchange, 109¼; stocks opened quietly, but gained strength as the day advanced; on the afternoon a large business was done, and the market closed steady. New York Centrals, 93¾ ¼; Erie, 42⅝ ⅜; cotton sales embraced about 2,000 to 2,500 bales, closing at 10⅜ to 10½; flour opened heavy, and at a decline of fully 5 cents per barrel; after the receipt of news by the Glasgow market firmer, and closed at about previous quotations; sales, 20,000 barre's. Wheat opened heavy and lower, but rallied in the afternoon. Corn firmer; sales, 67,000 bushels, at 68½ to 69 for best grades. Oats dull. Provisions firm. Sugars steady, but not active. Coffee quiet, but firm. Freights firmer, with more doing for Liverpool.

HAVANA, 27TH SEPT.—News unimportant. Sugar was dull at 8¾ reals. Exports for week amounted to 17,500 boxes.

OSWEGO, 1ST OCT.—Flour steady at 550 extra state. Wheat dull. Corn firm.

CHICAGO, 1ST OCT.—Flour quiet, but firm. Wheat dull; one cent higher.

ALBANY, 1ST OCT.—Flour not much doing. Wheat heavy, with declining prices. Corn firm.

MANCHESTER BETTING.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

5 to 1 agst Dulcibella (offered); 12 to 1 agst Thunderbolt (taken and offered); 20 to 1 agst Sutton (offered); 25 to 1 agst Optimist (taken); 25 to 1 agst Contadina (offered, and 30 to 1 taken); 30 to 1 agst Precise (taken); 30 to 1 agst Sir William (taken); 33 to 1 agst Stampedo (taken); 40 to 1 agst Killigrew (taken); 50 to 1 agst Dartmouth (taken); 50 to 1 agst Summerside (taken); 50 to 1 agst Brasier (taken.)

PEDESTRIANISM.—A series of foot races and other games will take place in the Rotundo Gardens this afternoon, commencing at three o'clock, when a silver cup and various prizes will be run for.

FOOT RACE IN THE COLLEGE PARK.—A pedestrian affair came off on Saturday, in the above classical *locale*, which excited considerable interest among the friends of the two competitors, Messrs. George and Dreadnought. Although the hour appointed for the match was rather early—7 a.m., there were nearly 200 spectators present. The distance was one hundred yards, and was won, after a very determined set-to, by Mr. Dreadnought, by about a yard.

MR. BELL'S READINGS.—We perceive that the highly interesting series of lectures entered upon by Mr. Bell will be continued this evening at the Rotundo. We know of no public entertainment which more happily combines instruction with amusement than the forthcoming.

WIDOW HOLDEN FUND.—At a meeting of the committee of this fund, held on the 13th instant, at 28, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin—James Haughton, Esq., in the chair—the subjoined letter from the Rev. Thomas Biggs, L.L.D., was read. It was resolved that the editors of the various papers be respectfully requested to publish the rev. gentleman's letter, and also to announce that subscriptions will be received by Mr. Haughton, 35, Eccles-street; Mr. Allen, 28, Lower Sackville-street; and Mr. M'Swiney, T.C., 28, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin. The following is the letter of the Rev. Mr. Biggs alluded to above:—

Richard Allen, Esq.

SIR,—I feel much pleasure in enclosing £1 towards the fund being collected for the unfortunate widow of Holden. I object *in toto* to capital punishment; but the case of this heroic and devoted woman seems to me to have peculiar claims on our sympathies. The fact of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant having contributed £5 is surely significant. You are at liberty to name, if you wish it, that you think it would be of service in forwarding your good and righteous cause.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BIGGS, LL.D.,
Templemartin, Diocese of Cork.

[What, may we ask, is being done by these very charitable and discursive parties for the widow of Holden's "devoted" victim—the loyal and faithful public servant, M'Cle land?]

CORONER'S INQUEST—HOMICIDE.—Dr. Kirwan, city coroner, held an inquest at Mercer's Hospital, on Saturday, 13th instant, on the body of Henry Lewis, carpenter, late of Bishop-street, who came to his death by the following circumstances:—James Murray, the informant, swore that on Saturday, the 8th September last, the deceased and four others of his trade, and working in the one employment, at Inchicore Railway-carriage department, on their way home, went into a public house, kept by Berry, on the Naas road, to have some porter, and, having taken five pints each or so, the deceased became quarrelsome, and offered fight and battle to the company. Thereupon Robert Deggan stood up to accept the challenge, and after a round, in which the deceased had the best of it, and at the second round, Michael Deggan, the prisoner, and Robert's brother went between them, as he (James Murray) thought to separate them, and after a minute or so the deceased (Lewis) said that he was stabed; he saw then Michael Deggan closing a clasped knife, and putting it in his pocket; the wound bled very much; and it was bandaged up until they would reach town, which they did on a car, to Stephen's Hospital, where it was dressed, and the deceased then went home; I now recognise the prisoner (Michael Deggan) as the party who stabbed deceased in the left forearm. J. H. Wharton, Esq., one of the surgeons, deposed that the deceased applied for admittance on last Monday week, and after being admitted he held a consultation on him; he was found to be in a very weak, depressed state, and requiring the utmost care and attention, which he received up to last Thursday, when he sunk under and died, all having been done that could be under the circumstances, and, on a *post mortem* examination, he found the principal vein severed, and so injured that plabatis or inflammation had rapidly set in from the wound in the left forearm, and, consequently, from the large flow or plus of blood to the right lung, was the immediate cause of death; the lung was to all appearance healthy, and, in his opinion, the deceased came by his death by the wound inflicted by a knife or some other sharp instrument. Maria Lewis (widow of the deceased) stated that they were married five years, and that during that time the deceased enjoyed good health; never knew him to have a cough, or any other complaint; remembers him coming home on Saturday, the 8th September, when he stated that he had been stabbed in the arm by Michael Deggan, and on the following Monday she brought him to Stephen's Hospital, where he remained for a week, when she brought him home; and that after a day at home his arm became very much swollen, and she brought him to this hospital, to which he died; she knew the prisoner well; he and the deceased were on very friendly terms always; and one day, after seeing her late husband in hospital, she met the prisoner in Stephen's-lane, and she asked him why he did not fight her husband like a man, and not use a knife to him, when he said it was all madness and drink. John Gunning swore that he was one of the party in question; knew the deceased well; they worked in the same shop and lodged in the same house; saw him acting in Berry's public-house; saw no knife with any of them; saw the prisoner Michael Deggan give deceased one box on the nose, and that during the row a dog came in and bit one of the company, and that it was making over to where the prisoner was, and that he must have taken out his knife to defend himself, and, making a blow at the dog, he must have struck the deceased with it; it is only to the best of his belief; the deceased was next, the prisoner, and so was he, and could see if a knife was used before the dog came in; after the dog came, the row was general; saw blood flowing from the deceased's arm; sat on the side of the car with him home to town; did not hear him say that it was Michael Deggan, and that if any stir was made that he would not prosecute; he did not see Deggan strike more than one blow. The coroner, in summing up and recapitulating the evidence, remarked that he was now over some fifteen years in his present position, and that it was only of late years that stabbing was introduced, or had become so prevalent in this country, and that he was sure it must be quite a foreign importation, as it was not indigenous to the soil, and begged to mark his high sense of indignation, as likewise that of the jury, on the system so prevalent. The jury, on the foregoing facts, found that Henry Lewis, aged 40 years, came by his death from a stab in the left forearm, given by a knife or other sharp instrument, at Berry's public-house, on the Naas-road, on Saturday, the 8th Sept., by the prisoner, Michael Deggan. The prisoner was then fully committed by the coroner to prison, to stand his trial.

FATAL ACCIDENT—TOWNLEY HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 10.—On this evening an accident occurred at Mellifont-park, near this village, resulting in the death of a labourer named James Mathews. He was employed on the roof of a cottage under repair, when one of the joists gave way, and he fell on his head, causing a concussion of the brain. The poor fellow never spoke afterwards; indeed death must have ensued immediately after the fall. The police have sent to the coroner of the district, and an inquest will be held today.—*From a Correspondent.*

A MAN FOUND DEAD.—On Thursday, a man, named Hennessy, was found lying dead in a field at Mount Lofus. Death is supposed to have resulted from apoplexy or other natural cause.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS FROM ASYLUM BOARD MEETINGS.—At a Government investigation now pending at the Maryborough Lunatic Asylum, Mr. Adair, J.P., is reported to have remarked—"You should admit the press (to the meetings). The press would take notes of what occurs at your meetings, and then you would have it always before you." True; but the press has other and far more substantial claims than that alluded to. It is due to the public—of which the press is the representative—that they should be made acquainted with the working of an institution of which they are the supporters, but of the management of which, under present arrangements, they are totally ignorant. The reason that exists for excluding the press from these meetings we will not presume to divine, but, in our opinion, it is a forcible indication of the ill working of the establishment.—*Carlow Post.*

THE CONSTABULARY.—On Wednesday we mentioned that the death of Mr. Walsh, County Inspector of Wicklow, would lead to the promotion of Sub-Inspector Miles Blake Burke, of Johnstown, in this county, to the first class of his rank. We are gratified to learn that the promotion of another very meritorious officer of the force, connected with our county, has also taken place on the same occasion, the Lord Lieutenant, on the recommendation of Sir Henry Brownrigg, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Constabulary, having advanced Robert Gore Annesley, Esq., Gowran, from a third to a second class Sub-Inspectorship. Mr. Annesley, who is at present on leave of absence with his brother, Richard G. Annesley, Esq., Annagrove, county of Cork, is younger son of the late General the Hon. Arthur Grove Annesley, and is much and deservedly esteemed and respected in this county.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

LIFEBOAT SERVICES.—APPLEDORE, DEVON, THURSDAY.—The schooner Druid, of Aberystwith, from Dublin to Barnstaple, was during stormy weather stranded on Bideford Bar on Tuesday afternoon. Immediately the vessel's perilous position was seen, the lifeboat at Appledore, belonging to the National Lifeboat Institution, was promptly launched, and proceeded off through the heavy seas to the rescue of the crew, consisting of three men, and afterwards safely brought them, along with two travellers who had previously got on board the vessel, to land. The lifeboat behaved very well on the occasion. The National Lifeboat Institution has three lifeboats in the neighbourhood of Bideford Bar. During the past year they were instrumental in saving two men from the wrecked vessel, Child, of Gloucester; five men from the Caroline, of Fowey; and six men from the North Eake, of Sunderland. Each lifeboat is in excellent order and ready for instantaneous service at any period of the day or night.—*Globe.*

A SHIP'S CREW RESCUED BY GRACE DARLING'S FATHER.—The Trio (Mr. David Anderson, master), of this port, which, as we stated last Saturday, was wrecked on the Fern Islands in the storm of Wednesday week, struck on the rocks within three yards of the spot where the steamer Forfarshire was wrecked in 1838. The sea ran so high and the wind was so terrific that the crew were afraid to take to their boat. The men, therefore, jumped into the waters and were washed on to the rocks, many of them being dragged back several times by the force of the "undertow," and only saving themselves with great difficulty by the aid of ropes and other seaweeds. The boat itself was blown right off the deck, alighting on the rock many feet distant, bow on, and being split up the centre by the shock. The men were about twelve hours on the rock, the sea being so high that no boat could possibly put out to rescue them. Towards evening, when the storm had abated, a crew, headed by James Darling, the father of the heroine Grace Darling, who had been watching the wreck all day, put out a boat from the Longstone Lighthouse and rescued the men. Old Darling is now 75 years of age; is hale, hearty, and energetic still; and has been superintendent of the Longstone Light for a period of 50 years. The captain and crew of the Trio speak most reverentially, as they well may, of the brave old light-keeper.—*Arbroath Guide.*

THE GREAT EASTERN.—This ship is now left under the charge of Mr. Davies, the officer of the docks, who has made a wonderful revolution in the appearance of the ship, and that, too, with but about half-a-dozen men, as she is now very nearly all repainted. Captain John Vine Hall, Mr. Bold, managing director, and Mr. M'Lennan, the chief engineer, have been paid off. It is contemplated, we believe, at the close of the present month, to shut up the ship altogether, and pay off all hands. This would be but bad economy, as, to say nothing of the damage to the machinery from having no one to attend to it, the dampness of the climate at Milford Haven will effectually rot all the splendid hangings of the saloon, unless fires be from time to time burnt in them. The sum required for the new decks and alterations in the bearings of the screw shaft will cost about £10,000 in themselves, besides the cost of the heating appparatus. The ship will remain in her present position for some months, as after Sunday next the spring tides will not again be sufficiently high until Christmas to float her. She is now placed in a perfectly sheltered position from the only wind that could blow her off the gridiron even if she was afloat.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.—A farmer in Ayrshire, Mr. Robert Blair, of Camrie, met with a serious accident on Saturday last. He was out on that afternoon beating a corn stook in one of his fields, at the same time, two gamekeepers, unconscious of Blair's presence, entered the same field. They saw, as they imagined, a grouse on the top of a corn stook. One of them fired. The imaginary grouse turned out to be the brown wide-awake hat of the farmer, who had sat down behind the corn stook, which entirely hid his body from observation, but left the hat visible. As the gun was discharged, the poor fellow's face and head were badly cut with shot, and yet, strange to say, he was able to walk home. Strong hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. The keeper who fired the unfortunate shot has suffered great agony of mind since the melancholy occurrence. As he is a steady, respectable man, and as the case was purely accidental, he is much sympathised with.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—Lady Smythe—The will of Lady Smythe was proved in London on the 5th inst. Her ladyship was the widow of Sir David Joseph Smythe, Bart., and the daughter of Sir Edward Bellew, Bart. Lady Smythe had executed her will on the 16th of December, 1856, and a codicil in the July following, and died on the 17th of August last, at the age of seventy. Probate was granted to her brother, Mr. Richard Montesquieu Bellew, M.P. for the county of Louth, one of the executors. Her eldest son, Sir Charles Frederick Smythe, Bart., succeeds to the title and estates of his father, the late baronet, and to whom she leaves some family relics. To the rest of her children she leaves her property to be divided equally amongst them, with the exception of a legacy to her brother, Lord Bellew, and his children, and to one or two others of the family. Her daughter Catherine is residuary legatee, and was also appointed executrix, but is not acting in that capacity.—The will of Donna Maria de Bettencourt Sampaio Vasconcellos Portuguese lady, has just been proved in London. She was residing in the Island of Terceira, where she died in November last, and was possessed of property in England, which was administered to by her son-in-law, Mr. George Phillip Dart, the sole acting executor. The will is in the Portuguese language, with an English translation. She has disposed of her property according to the laws and usage of Portugal, bequeathing to her legitimate heirs—namely, her daughters—two-thirds thereof, dividing the remaining portion amongst her near relatives, and leaving legacies to her servants. The will of Thomas Addison, M.D., of Berkeley-square, late consulting physician to Guy's Hospital, was admitted to probate on the 4th of this month, and the personalty sworn under £30,000 by one of the executors—namely, Mr. John Addison, Bank-House, Cumberland, the testator's brother; power being reserved to Mr. Alfred Brook Barnes, surgeon, of King's-road, Chelsea, also an executor. To his relict he has bequeathed his freehold estate and residence at Brighton, together with the furniture, and has left her an annuity of £350 and his shares in the Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company; and to her son and daughter he has left an annuity of £100; these annuities to be free of legacy duty. The presentation of plate made to him from various parties, both public and private, he leaves to his said brother, to be held by him as heirlooms in the family. He appoints his said brother, Mr. John Addison, residuary legatee of his estate, real and personal. The will bears date September 26, 1856. He died at his residence, 15, Wellington-villas, Brighton, on the 29th of June last. —*Illustrated London News.*

LONDON POLICE—USEFUL CAUTION TO LADIES SHOPPING.—Mary Ann Ward, a young woman of about 20, was charged, on Saturday, before Mr. Tyrwhitt, with attempting to pick pockets at Montanari's wax doll shop, Charles-street, Soho-square.—Charles Cole, Sergeant 23 C, said that on a previous afternoon, about half-past 3 o'clock, he saw the prisoner in Oxford-street, wearing at the time a black fall over her face, and knowing her as a thief he followed her into Charles-street, Soho, where he saw her thrust herself between two ladies who were looking in the window of Montanari's wax-doll shop. Having watched her for a few minutes he saw her place her left hand in the pocket of one of the ladies. He then stepped beyond, spoke to the lady, and finding she had not lost anything, he walked into the shop, and, watching the prisoner, saw her try at least half-a-dozen pockets, sometimes by putting her hand in and sometimes by rubbing her hand down the outside of the ladies' dresses. An old lady and a young one then came up, and he distinctly saw her put her hand under the old lady's shawl. He spoke to the lady (of the name of Litford, residing at Clapham), but as she stated she had lost nothing, he followed the prisoner, who went in front of Mr. Flint's linen drapery establishment in Soho-square, and on afterwards taking the prisoner into custody, she exclaimed "Oh, Mr. Cole, don't be hard. I'll square you with half-a-crown. I've done nothing for the last three months." There had been two ladies robbed that morning at the same place, one of £6 and the other of £4. The prisoner had been twice before convicted of robbery, once with a man Coe, who severely assaulted Sergeant White, who took him into custody. The conviction on a former occasion having been proved by Welsh, the jailer, Mr. Tyrwhitt said he should commit her for three months. She was a regular thief, but she had not this time the luck to get anything.

COLERAINE RAILWAY JUNCTION.—The viaduct to connect the Ballymena and Portrush Railway with the Londonderry and Coleraine line has now been finished, and the connecting link, with the exception of a few yards on the west side of the river, is completed. The journey from Belfast to Derry is now without a break. The bridge is so constructed, the centre turning on a swivel, that there will be two openings 35 feet in width for the purpose of allowing vessels to pass up and down the river. The junction has been effected so far down the river—about one-third of a mile from the present stone bridge—that Coleraine will now be almost beyond the sound of the trains, and the streets, from the absence of the omnibus, will be almost as free from signs of railway traffic as they were before a train came close to us than Derry or Ballymena. The people of the port of the town through which the heavy laden 'bus had to rapid rate at which it had to be driven.—*Coleraine Chronicle.*

Correspondence.

SWIFT'S HOSPITAL.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.
October 11, 1860.

SIR,—A leading article in your paper of the 10th instant having been pointed out to me, reflecting on the condition of Swift's Hospital, in a manner calculated to give uneasiness to the friends of its afflicted inmates, I conceive that you will be glad to be the medium of allaying anxieties that you may have created on so painful a subject. The article alluded to states that the hospital is unhealthy. This is not the fact. Longevity is remarkably its character. Again it is stated to be damp. The lowest corridor had formerly been flagged, it is now boarded, and the objection alluded to no longer exists. It is further averred that no considerable outlay in improvement has been made for a long time. The grounds enough to say in reply that, as chairman on the last board day, I signed a power to sell out £2,500, to pay for improvements already executed. Moreover, among these improvements have been baths at the male and female sides of the house, and padded rooms. Before proceeding to further outlay, the board have sent the master of the hospital to England, that he might see what improvements it would be feasible to adopt. His report is to be submitted to the next board. With great kindness Dr. Nugent laid before me his ideas as to the hospital. His view, in a word, was, the destruction of all that now exists, and recreation elsewhere. What was to become of the patients, meantime, was a subject not touched upon. The unanimous opinion of the board was, that the scheme was illegal and impracticable. Such is the esteem which the hospital enjoys as it stands, that we personally are overwhelmed with applications for admission. I shall not intrude further upon your valuable space, and subscribe myself your obliged and obedient,

H. PAKENHAM, Dean of St. Patrick's.

The following is the letter to which the Dean of St. Patrick's alludes:—

Dublin Castle, 24th December, 1859.

DEAR DEAN PAKENHAM,—I have to apologise for not writing to you sooner with reference to the suggestions made by me to the board when I had the pleasure of meeting it on the 2nd inst., at Swift's Hospital. You were desirous of having my opinions reduced to writing, that they might thus be more leisurely taken into consideration.

I had previously had occasion to express to you the very backward condition of your institution, erected, no doubt, at a time when little was practically understood of the treatment of insanity. As a lunatic asylum it admits of no proper system of classification, and has not sufficient ground to afford outdoor exercise and employment to the number of inmates it contains.

I believe I am correct in saying that within the last thirty years no material structural improvements have been, or indeed could be, well effected in it; hence, its corridors gloomy and insufficiently ventilated, particularly those on the basement storey, which, independently of their dark and cheerless aspect, are damp, and consequently more or less unhealthy, especially in the Winter season. The sewerage is very deficient, the water-closets, as also the areas part, are ill-constructed, and occasionally offensive; there are no proper baths, nor suitable apartments for refractory, dangerous, or dirty patients.

Such being generally the condition of the establishment, the question naturally presents itself, can it be effectually improved? In my opinion the concern, as a whole, scarcely admit of any alteration for the better.

As to an increase of land, it is impossible to procure it; and when it is recollected that, to a Pauper Asylum for 250 patients at least thirty acres should be attached, the disproportion of five or six for 180 lunatics of the higher and better classes of society becomes strikingly apparent.

Next, as regards the gloomy character of the interior—the very situation of the building precludes the hope of its being obviated. If new windows be opened out, or the old ones enlarged, the prospect, save from some few points of view, will simply extend to the adjoining dead walls or neighbouring buildings.

The sewerage may, no doubt, be altered, and new but indifferent accommodation obtained in regard to bath-rooms, water-closets, &c., the expense attending which must of necessity be very great, and, as I think, quite incommensurate to the results. But I apprehend that no ingenuity can secure in St. Patrick's Hospital that most essential of all requisites in the treatment of insanity—an effective system of classification.

I am quite aware that to the proposal which I am about to submit an objection may be raised, grounded on the wording of Dean Swift's will; but I am disposed to hope that nothing antagonistic to the spirit of his wishes will be found therein. His object was a most benevolent one. He desired, in his words, to establish a charity for the insane of his own country; and if the high and influential body to whom is entrusted the duty of carrying out his intentions can do so in one way more fully than another, these intentions will only have been the better realised. When Dean Swift founded a charity, and an asylum to be erected near Stevens' Hospital, he did so, no doubt, thinking that thereby he should procure for it the best medical attendance; at the same time that the edifice itself would be in an unenclosed space—in fact, in the open country. At the period of making his will, judging from the internal arrangements, it appears to have laboured under the belief that there were not fifty insane persons in the kingdom, or a sufficient number to people his intended hospital. Up to 1780, so little regard was paid to mental affections that there were scarcely 200 lunatics supported in our charitable institutions, whereas at present we have in District Asylums alone over 4,000, with an additional accommodation about to be effected for nearly 2,000 more.

As bearing on the merits of the scheme which I am about to submit for your consideration, I may observe that nowa-days, the insane poor of Ireland (i.e., those maintained out of the public rates), are, relatively speaking, in a better position than lunatics from among the respectable classes of society.

Having indulged in these preliminary, and what may at first sight appear unnecessary, remarks, I come to the proposal which, with respectfully to submit to the Governors of St. Patrick's Hospital, is, that the buildings and existing premises, and to erect, on a salubrious, cheerful site, at a convenient distance from the city (say, not more than three or four miles), a regular institution, replete with modern improvements, for the treatment of mental diseases, but more particularly in their earlier or acute stages; and to convert the funds left by Dean Swift to the securing a greater benefit to society at large than could be attained, were they, as is now the case, in great measure, simply devoted to the maintenance of incurables; not overlooking that the institution commands the services of two of the most eminent practitioners in this kingdom (I refer to Doctors Cusack and Croker), the recoveries effected in it (the vast majority of admissions being old and chronic cases), are below the average of any similar establishment in this country.

Through the economical management of your board, and the gradual accumulation of its savings, I find, in round numbers, £20,000 placed in bank to the credit of the Asylum Trustees. Admitting the concern as it stands, with all its furniture and fixtures, at £5,000, a sum of £25,000 would thus become available for my project.

Now, as to the outlay of this money, for the sake of clearness, I shall place it under eight different heads, embracing the principal items of expenditure connected with the erection of an hospital for the insane:—

1.	I calculate the cost of purchasing from twenty to twenty-four acres of land at	... ...	£3,000
2.	The building of an asylum for 200 patients at £80 per head	... ...	16,000
3.	Furniture for patients	... ...	2,200
4.	Ditto for staff and servants	... ...	1,200
5.	Architects' fee	... ...	1,200
6.	Kitchen and laundry apparatus	... ...	500
7.	Airing grounds	... ...	500
8.	Incidentals	... ...	400
	Total,		£25,000

or a sum representing in Government securities an annual income of about £800.

The inmates of St. Patrick's Hospital at present number 141, of whom 85 pay various sums for their maintenance, the remaining 56 being free, and having expended on them more than the unaided proceeds of the Dean's endowment; for it should be remembered that, independent of some minor benefactions, over £22,000 has from time to time been bestowed by Government on the institution.

I propose to divide the patients in the new Asylum into four classes; not, however, with a view to any difference of treatment in their regard:—

1st Class—To contain 65 free patients in the widest acceptation of the term, or 15 more than originally proposed.

2nd Class—Consisting of paying patients, being £80 a year. (I do not name a lower stipend, as £20 per annum is about the average expense per head in district asiums, and which are accessible to individuals who cannot afford to meet the cost of private licensed houses.)

3rd Class—To consist of forty-five patients, each paying £60 a year.

4th Class—Which would benefit most by the proposed establishment, to comprise fifty patients paying £80 per annum each.

Should the friends of any patient desire an attendant for the sole use of the party, or any extra indulgence, within or out of doors, such indulgence to form the subject of an additional charge.

According to the above scale, with the Swift estate, £2,000, an income would accrue to the establishment of £10,800, or a surplus over and above the £800 which, on an average, at £44, exclusive of the supplies from the farm, in milk, vegetables, &c., an annual saving of £1,500 would be effected, which sum, accumulating from year to year, would in time afford an opportunity of extending the charity either to other places in the vicinity of the metropolis, or to some provincial towns; thereby not alone multiplying the most noble, perhaps, of all Christian foundations, but associating with it the name of Swift himself.

"Et nunc servat honos sedem tuus, ossaque nomen,
Hesperiis in Magna, si qua est ea gloria, signat."

In fixing on £80 a year for the 4th class, I estimate that sum as being from 10 to 12 per cent. below the average charge in private licensed houses. I do not wish to injure well-conducted establishments, neither do I think my proposal tends in that direction; whilst I would procure for many inmates of inferior ones, as well as for other lunatics singly located, comforts to which they are now strangers. A very considerable amount of money is annually transmitted from this country for the support of lunatics belonging to it, and who, in the present absence of adequate accommodation at home, are largely, even as high as £200 a year, in England and elsewhere, and in hospitals, too, as at the institution near Perth, similar to the one which I now recommend.

Taking into account the enjoyments which the present inmates of St. Patrick's Hospital would derive from a residence such as the one proposed (and they have a right, grounded to be fully considered in any future arrangement), and comparing them with the negation of many comforts, as well as a deficiency of curative advantages, unavoidable from the nature of their present abode, we must all admit the existence of a very marked contrast.

With regard to the intended accommodation for 200 patients, and the mode of appropriating it, the board of governors should, as heretofore, have full and sole authority. I would, however, in a spirit of equity, take the liberty of suggesting (and in doing so I look to precedents in foundations of a charitable character, established in this and other countries, both prior and subsequent to the Reformation, and of which we have a recent instance near this city, in the case of Donnybrook Retreat, belonging to the "Society of Friends"), that, as Dean Swift—a dignitary of the Established Church—had, out of an income solely derived from his benefice, erected and endowed St. Patrick's, of the sixty-five beds twelve should be reserved for clergymen of his persuasion, or for immediate members of their families, suffering under the awful visitation; and I would also allocate six beds in No. 2, and as many more in No. 3 class for a similar purpose. The clergy of the Established Church in Ireland of all grades number about 2,100; constituting an aggregate of about 12,600 persons, an ample provision would thus be secured to them, according to the ratio of insanity among the population at large.

After this limited appropriation as suggested, there would remain 176 beds at the disposal of the board, in the distribution of which I am satisfied the governors of Swift's Hospital would not be influenced, one way or the other, by considerations of creed or party—the same privileges and the same freedom being alike conceded to all, in that spirit of benevolence which has ever characterised our public institutions for the insane.

Having thus endeavoured, in accordance with my promise, to commit my views and opinions as concisely as possible to paper, it affords me much satisfaction to say that my colleagues, Dr. Hatchell, whom I consulted on the subject of this communication, coincides with—My dear sir, your faithful servant,

JOHN NUGENT.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.
October 12, 1860.

SIR,—In answer to the letter in this day's paper, respecting the above church, from "A Resident Parishioner," I think the enclosed list of subscriptions is the best reply. The sums therein have been collected in a very few days by some "resident and non-resident parishioners," who prefer work to talk. If you can kindly insert the same, the writer of the letter in this day's paper can, if he wishes to follow so many good examples, call on Mr. West, of College-green, the treasurer of the fund, and add his name to the list, and help to shorten the delay in commencing operations which has been unavoidable so far.—Yours, very truly,

A PARISHIONER (Non-resident).

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO ST. ANDREW'S NEW CHURCH, TO THE 1ST OF OCTOBER.—Alderman Atkinson, £500; Rev R Bourne, vicar, £500; the Bank of Ireland, £200; the Duke of Leinster, £100; Messrs Andrews and Co, £100; the Publisher of "Wayman's Melodia Sacra," £50; Messrs M'Master and Son, £20; William Acheson, Esq, £25; John Smith, Esq, £10; Fred Lewis, Esq, £25; An Occasional Worshipper, £20; Messrs Walpole and Geoghegan, £25; Charles Allen, Esq, £10; Messrs J Wisheart and Son, £25; James Forrest and Son, £50; Thomas Cranfield, Esq, £10; Joseph Johnson, Esq, £10; Henry Lazarus, Esq, £5; Messrs Ferriter and Pollock, £50; Alexander Hall, Esq, £5; A Friend (per Dr Tisdall), £25; Benjamin Poynts, Esq, £10; William Bloomfield, Esq, £5 5s; J Switzer, Esq, £10; Rev Dr Mason, £5; Rev Dr Tisdall, £10; F Weekes, Esq, £3; Miss Holmes, Keswick, £1 10s; Trench Williamson, Esq, £5; Joseph Maguire, Esq, £1; William M'Grath, Esq, £1; Dr Beatty, £10; Mrs Ledwich, £1; Messrs Reilly and Sons, £20; Wm M'Dona, Esq, £1; George Hitchcock, Esq, £1 1s; William Jury, Esq, £25; Thomas Hone, Esq, £25; James West, Esq, £50; Rev Richard Burton, £5; Rev E Seymour, £10; Miss Maria Simcock, £1 10s; Messrs Gilchrist Son and Sons, £25; S S Waterhouse, Esq, £10; Mrs Waterhouse, £10; John Heacock, Esq, £10; Thomas Brunker, Esq, £10; Dr Ireland, £1; Mrs Fleming, £1; Messrs Copestake, Moore, and Co, £5; Joseph Hone, Esq, £5; Joseph Todhunter, Esq, £10; Henry Oldham, Esq, £20; Messrs Smith and Du Bedat, £5; J R Curry, Esq, £1; Thomas Simpson, Esq, £5; Samuel H Hipwell, Esq, £3; R Smith, Esq, £2; Anthony Fox, Esq, £1; J L, £5; Henry Bussell, Esq, £25; Chamberlain R Walker, Esq, £3 3s; Miss Wilkinson, £5; Henry Maclean, Esq, £20; Hodges and Son, £20; Messrs Barslow, £5; Mrs Johnson, £1; Richard Smith, Esq, £5; J L Longford, Esq, £5; Fry Kiernan, Esq, £5 5s; Maurice Brooks, Esq, £20; C Candy and Co, London, £5; Messrs Guinness and Mahon, £5; Joseph Manning, Esq, £1; Commissary-General Weir, £1; Messrs Ridgood, Reade, and Co, £20; Robert Gray, Esq, £10; William Galway, Esq, £5; L Page, Esq, £10; J A Ray, Esq, £1; Mr Williams, £1; Thomas O'Connor, Esq, £2; Peter Long, Esq, £1; Charles Matson, Esq, £1; Messrs Pettigrew and Oulton, £10; George Torrence, Esq, £1; Messrs Hutcheson and Mitchell, £10; — Jago, Esq, £1; J H Powell, Esq, £2; Edward Deane, Esq, £1; Thos Gresham, Esq, £10; Cr Spaccini, Esq, £10; G S Cockle, Esq, £1; Jas Addison, Esq, £1; Henry Verkur, Esq, £1; Bell Greene, Esq, £1; Peter Long, Esq, £1; John Donnegan, Esq, £3; Doctor M'Cready, £1; Charles Pickering, Esq, £1 10s; Charles Reily, Esq, £1; C F Buchanan, Esq, £1; S Samuels, Esq, £1; A Edmunds, Esq, £1; Jas Flanagan, Esq, £1; Jn. Nathan, Esq, £2; Kerr, Scott, and Co, London, £1 1s; Reid and Crawford, £5; Mr Herbert, £1; M S, a resident, first subscription, £2 12s; Dr Egan, £1; Royal Bank, £100; Alliance Gas Company, £10.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, SANDYMOUNT.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.
October 10, 1860.

SIR,—Will you kindly afford me space for one or two remarks on a letter in the IRISH TIMES of yesterday, signed "Old Church." He states, relative to Sandymount Church, that "in the beginning—not now—the service, or the performance of it, was altered from the usual simple Protestant form or manner, to what is called Puseyism, and that the service is now restored to its simple Protestant form."

At the time that the Church of St. John, Sandymount, was opened for public worship I was residing in the district, I was present at the opening, and at every service held in the church during my stay in the neighbourhood—about 12 months; and I can state, most positively, that neither at the opening nor at any subsequent service during the period alluded to, did I see anything in the conducting of public worship which varied from the ritual observed in the generality of Irish churches or which could, by any ingenuity, be construed into Puseyism.

In 1856 I happened to be in Dublin, and attended Divine service at St. John's. Matters were then conducted precisely as they had been at the beginning, nor have I heard of any alteration since then. When I was a pew-holder in the church a lady took a near relative of mine that a friend of hers might see "how lighted candles are not used." The most solemnly declare that neither candles nor candlesticks ever made their appearance on the communion table, nor in any other part of the building visible to the naked eye.

Let me, in conclusion, ask "Old Times" if it would not have been wiser, and more consonant with that spirit of love which "thinketh no evil," had he, before publishing his letter, obtained information from some regular attendant at the church, as to the mode in which public worship has been conducted from the beginning, and whether any changes have really been made in the conducting of it? It does not appear, from the tone of his inquiries, that he has done so.

You are quite at liberty to give him my card, which I enclose, and if he will do me the honour of calling on me, I shall be happy to answer inquiries, or to give any information in my power.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

NO PUSEY.

THE TUESDAY PRAYER MEETING, METROPOLITAN HALL.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.
October 10, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to offer a few observations on the above subject, which I would feel much obliged by your inserting in your valuable paper.

Most people are, I suppose, aware that these meetings are presided over by the Rev. Joseph D. Smith, of Kingstown, and on them would wish them to be conducted in a way which would most promote the spiritual benefit of all who attend them. I think, then, both he and a good many who attend them will agree with me in thinking that these meetings, especially the evening one, are prolonged to too late an hour. This latter meeting is never over till after 11 o'clock p.m., and, consequently, some who reside in the suburbs, and who attend it, are not home until midnight. Now, I am sure the worthy president will, on reflection, agree with me that it would be more spiritual for those who attend those meetings if they were closed before the body becomes exhausted, as it is a known fact that body and mind act mutually on one another. There are, as you are doubtless aware, special services held three or four times each week in the parish churches, and they are never prolonged to a later hour than half-past nine o'clock. Archdeacon Gregg, whose name is honoured not merely in Dublin, but all through Ireland, takes an active part in them; as also do all the eminent clergymen of Dublin. They are most solemn services, and frequented by very large and attentive congregations. Would it be well, then, if our dissenting brethren followed the good example of the Church of England, in confining their meetings within an hour and a

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.—The *Journal du Havre* scouts the idea that any Warsaw conclave can presume to regulate the business of Southern Europe, and enters into some significant details as to what originally gave rise to such a pretension forty years ago, a half century having nearly elapsed since the last exhibition of the Holy Alliance in the character of keepers over lunatic Europe. It was in 1820 that Naples and Sicily began the struggle against the settlement of 1815, and when Pepe proclaimed a constitution in defiance of restored Bourbonism on the 23d October, 1820. The three Northern autocrats met at Troppau and laid down as an European dogma that "no reform shall emanate from any popular or national movement, it being the sole privilege of monarchs to grant or withhold political changes." A doctrine to which the assent of France and England was asked the year following at Laybach, the 12th May. Meantime 70,000 Austrians trampled out the constitution in the Two Sicilies, and Spain having, under Riego, re-established her old franchises and her Cortes in the teeth of the Bourbon Ferdinand, the French Bourbons marched 50,000 men across the Pyrenees, and crushed the liberties of that peninsula. A Conservative Cabinet ruled England, yet in 1822, at Verona, the Duke of Wellington protested against the onslaught on Spain, and even Castlereagh kept aloof from this outrage on international rights, declaring that, although England shrank from a new Peninsular war, she was determined to resist with her whole maritime power any attempt to coerce Spanish South America. Canning went further; he electrified the House of Commons by the announcement that 5,000 British troops were under sail for Lisbon, and that he had called a new world into life to redress the balance of the old. Since that epoch Canning's pupil, Palmerston, had formed the Quadruple Alliance to withdraw Southern Europe from any northern control; and it is not under the auspices of Napoleon that France will permit Warsaw dictation south of the Rhine, the Alps, or Pyrenees.

The Paris and provincial Legitimist papers, ever since the rout and dispersion of the Vendean volunteers, have been filled with scraps of letters from those who surrendered as war prisoners, detailing each crusader's personal experiences of the brief campaign, blurting out facts most damaging to the cause, and drinking the cup unbraced to the Roman Court. An official document has just issued, in consequence, from the Apostolic Horse Guards, in which Monsignor de Merode denounces such letter-writing as against the articles of war and a breach of military discipline. What appears to have given offence is the perfect unanimity of all these accounts in describing the native Italian soldiers as downright hostile to their clerical employers, not only refusing to fight, but actually firing on the foreign auxiliaries; also the universal concurrence of the writers in complaining of insolt and scorn in their passage through towns and villages of Umbria and the Marches, all most unpleasant realities, the revelation of which does not suit Antonelli's book just now, his cue being to misrepresent the public feeling and to whitewash the sepulchre.

Le Siecle continues to gnaw the bones of the Allocution, and fixing on the attempt to represent the case of the Roman Government as one personally involving every other sovereignty, it asks where is the reciprocity of that Court towards so many dynasties that have helped and befriended it? When Bourbon, and Orleanist, and Don Carlos were cashiered, loans, and Don Miguel, and Don Carlos were cashiered, who was foremost to worship the rising sun of Donna Victoria in Portugal, Isabella in Spain, Louis Philippe, or Cavaignac, or Louis Bonaparte in France. As to alarming folks by announcing the advent of "Communism" or Socialism as a result of a politician change at Rome, *Le Siecle* mentions that primitive Christianity supplied the only practical realisation the world has ever seen to what is now called "Communism," when the faithful held all in common, and Sapphira was struck dead for a slight reservation of private property. To get property out of families and merge it in "communities" is the constant effort and aim of Rome.

France has lost one of her most enlightened prelates in the death of Abbe Cœur, Bishop of Troyes *en Champagne*. He had been for years the ornament of the Parisian pulpit as Rector of St. Roch, and during his episcopacy eschewed political manifestoes of the sort that give notoriety to his quondam fellow curate in this parish, Dupanloup.

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—The occurrence of the day is the semi-official withdrawal in the *Constitutionnel* of "Bonifacc's" countenance from the proceedings of King Victor Emmanuel. Whether this is merely the formality adopted by the pro-consul Pilate when he publicly washed his hands in Pretoria, or whether the article itself is to be construed into a renewed protest against the Alpine intervention while it censures even this sub-Alpine interference, may puzzle the reader. But the upshot is clear, that France does not feel justified in acting as special constable in this case, and that to the European authorities at large the jurisdiction belongs. Bonifacc actually seems to humour the sophism that the King of North Italy is a "foreign power" with the peninsula, and that he is not to hear any cry of anguish or accept any tender of allegiance from his brother Italians under penalty of opening the house door to foreign bullies utterly unconnected with the family. From the awkward form in which this Austrian argument is put forward one would fancy the writer unable to exhibit its transparent absurdity.

From the *Independance Belge* it would appear that not only did the citizens of Ancona applaud openly every successful broadside delivered against the mole, the forts, and the Lazaretto, during the siege, but the municipal council actually met and offered a reward of 60,000*l.* to the first regiment, Tuscan, Romagnol, or Piedmontese, that mounted the breach, a sum which, as no storming party could claim, is now enjoyed by the wounded for self and families.

Vienna, with its subordinate workshops of Munich and Dresden, is industriously fabricating telegrams about Russia and the great Warsaw warhawk; to-day we are told that the Muscovite Minister is about to be withdrawn from Turin. *Le Nord* flatly denies it. Folks are amused here at a real telegraphic dispatch from the Pope at St. Petersburg to his Roman brother, advising continued residence at the Vatican, and dissuading him from launching his reserved bolt of sacred thunder against the sub-Alpine sovereign. Nevertheless, *Pio Nono* makes no secret of his intention to disregard both recommendations, and do something awful if the Piedmontese Ariosan don't proclaim a truce and to reconquer Romagna, Umbria, and Ancona for him —an undertaking, which, as France and England as well as Italy object to, their united verdict is likely to be *non possumus*.

It is always in the power of the Roman Court to wreak spiritual revenge on temporal foes, and to make infidels, heretics, dissenters, and even episcopacy, jurisdiction and sacramental efficacy dependant on the thwarting or aiding the Pontiff in his worldly affairs or interests. France is now beginning to find out that bulls for the appointment of her bishops are kept back because she keeps back from shedding Piedmontese blood and devastating the cities of Central Italy. The death of Abbe Cœur, Bishop of Troyes, will give Rome another opportunity of proving the connection between wordly rule, secular pomps, &c., &c., and the simple administration of the purest spiritual functions. Already a bishop is refused to Vannes, because the clergyman presented by the Crown does not go the whole hog for sacerdotal immixture in governmental functions. It is well known that Abbe Cœur, not only foremost in the Paris pulpit, but long Divinity Professor at Sorbonne, scouted the doctrine that a Christian priesthood ought to assume secular cares or discharge magisterial duties at Rome or elsewhere, and his successor is not likely to be selected from among the counsellors who would vilify his memory. The Imperial Government cannot allow a foreign influence to create in the French episcopacy an opposition bench, the united efforts of which are just now engaged in the glorious cause of the Orleanist Lamoriciere. Napoleon III. is not such a downright dolt as not to see the drift of these demonstrations; and he is a tough customer to grapple with.

Your readers are aware that the funeral oration of Jerome, last surviving brother of Napoleon I., was pronounced, in the Invalides Church, by the lately deceased Bishop of Troyes.

I perceive in your columns and those of the *Times* vigorous discussion as to the contested merits of the mail-clad men of war. I am able to inform all concerned in the question, that the French floating rhinoceros, La Gloire, is now on her way from Toulon round to Cherbourg, and as distance may have lent enchantment to the view taken of this frigate, to any one who seeks further acquaintanceship with the matter, I would say—"Go where Glory waits thee!" and cross over Channel.

The Government evening organ, *La Patrie*, says that if the French garrison at Rome were to make any movement to reconquer Ancona, the result would inevitably be a sanguinary outbreak in the Eternal City, an eventuality declared to be avoided for the sake of religion as well as other obvious reasons. Eight thousand troops had landed from Leghorn at Naples, and had gone at once to assault Capua, according to this organ.

ITALY.

Galignani has the following:—

"A correspondent from Turin transmits us some details respecting the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, in which M. Bertani spoke. The ex-Secretary General of Garibaldi, ingnal of the recriminations and violent language which were expected, made an earnest appeal in favour of conciliation and concord. Postponing everything relative to himself personally till calmer times, M. Bertani frankly admitted that at bottom all Italians wanted the same thing—Italy united and free under the sceptre of King Victor Emmanuel. The speaker even went further, as he declared that Count Cavour might go to Naples and offer the hand of friendship to the Dictator, who would accept it, and that Italy would blend in one feeling of gratitude the two names Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi. It was hoped that this dignified and becoming language would put an end to the personal struggles and dissensions so injurious to the cause of Italy. Our correspondent also calls attention to another rather curious incident arising out of the speech of M. Chiaves, who addressed the Chamber during the same sitting. Alluding to certain current reports, that gentleman declared that he did not wish the Pope to leave Rome, and that he hoped some day to see the sovereign Pontiff seated there by the side of the King of Italy. This remark was applauded by part of the Chamber, but 'hush'ed down by the rest."

On the subject of M. Bertani's speech, the *Opinione* of Turin, Count Cavour's organ, expresses itself as follows:—

"M. Bertani gave no explanations. He said that when he should have had time to compile the history of the last few months it would be seen how atrociously he had been slandered. The country will wait to see this publication; but we heard those around us say, and we joined in the same opinion, that it was not advice to Count Cavour that was ... in the Secretary-General of the Dictator ... Sicilies, but arguments to show that certain ... precise assertions of his were in accordance ... documents that said the contrary; and that his political conduct was quite in keeping with the banner which he declares he unfurled and swore faith to. If he only spoke to give advice to Count Cavour, he might as well have kept his peace, since, most probably the Minister will act according to his own convictions."

The *Nationalites* of Turin announces that Marquis Montezemolo, Governor of Brescia, has been appointed Royal Commissioner in Sicily. The same journal mentions that the Pro-Dictator of Naples has dismissed a government functionary, De Cesaris, for having administered the bastonade to persons who had signed an annexationist address.

The *Espero* of Turin says that, on the same day as the Royal troops crossed the Neapolitan frontier, the Cabinet of Turin addressed a circular to all its representatives at foreign Courts, explaining the motives of that resolution. "The Government," says the *Espero*, "could not remain indifferent and passive during the fratricidal struggle which now agitates Southern Italy, and prevents the populations from freely expressing their wishes." The same journal states that this circular may be regarded as an indirect answer to the representations made by Baron Winspeare on the part taken by the Sardinian troops in the engagement on the Volturno.

THE SOUTHERN ITALIANS.

The *Corriere delle Marche*, the new journal of Ancona, after stating that numerous deputations from the Abruzzi have arrived at Ancona, to express the wishes of those provinces to King Victor Emmanuel, publishes several addresses presented by them. One, dated the 4th, is as follows:—

"Sire—We, the representatives of the people of the Abruzzi, elected by their municipalities, present ourselves before your Majesty, full of reverence, love, and confidence, declaring that in proclaiming your Majesty their King, those populations obeyed the most spontaneous impulse of their hearts, since the desire of enjoying the true liberty, which renders Upper Italy happy under the sceptre of the most honest and valorous of kings, was ever uppermost in our thoughts. Now to the anxiety of seeing this ardent wish fulfilled, there is also added the urgent necessity of seeing order restored—order, disturbed on the one hand by departing despotism, which still threatens us, and on the other by the folly of men not agreeable to public opinion, and professing a political faith different from that by which Italy is being regenerated; men in short, whom we fear. We therefore beseech your Majesty to hasten the moment when our wishes may be crowned by your Majesty's acceptance, and we be enabled to join the great Italian family, in order to taste, under the best of sovereigns, the blessings both of liberty and order."

"The last advices from Naples," says the *Patrie*, "confirm the account of the entry of the King of Sardinia on the Neapolitan territory. At the last dates he had arrived from Spoleto at Ascoli, the frontier town of the States of the Church, whence he was to follow the high road of the Abruzzi. The King, after leaving Ascoli, will proceed to Teramo, the chief town of the Abruzzi-Ulterior, where considerable preparations to receive him have been made. The Piedmontese force, not being able to take the direction of Terracina roads, in consequence of the Roman frontiers being guarded in that direction by the French troops, must of necessity enter the Neapolitan territory by the Abruzzi. It was thought the Piedmontese troops, in consequence of the bad state of the roads, would not arrive at Capua before the 18th or 20th. Until that time Garibaldi did not intend to attempt any new movement, but would concentrate his forces and maintain himself in his present positions. The Royal troops have established themselves at Fondi, near the Roman frontier, which arrangement will prevent their line from being turned, and the northern works of Gaeta taken on the rear. General Cialdini, it is said, on lately visiting Garibaldi, reconnoitred the principal positions of the Neapolitans, and declared them to be exceedingly strong. The opinion is that 25,000 Piedmontese troops will not be sufficient to invest Gaeta and carry on a regular siege; and it is thought that they will take up strategical positions so as to prevent reinforcements, provisions, and ammunition from entering the place, and that afterwards, if events do not occur to prevent this plan being carried out, the Sardinian army will be increased to 50,000 men."

NEWS FROM GAETA.

A letter from Gaeta of the 6th gives the following version of the late engagement on the Volturno, according to the Royalist point of view:—

"The King is still here. The Papal Nuncio, and the Russian, Prussian, and Spanish Ministers continue with his Majesty. With respect to the late series of attacks and defence, the position of Cajazzo having been retaken from the Garibaldians, it was resolved to take it on two other—the Angelo and Santa Maria. For that purpose General Mengel, with three brigades, was to make a turning movement on the left, and then to fall back at a given moment on Santa Maria, which he was to attack in the rear. At the same time two columns were to leave Capua, one to attack Mont San Angelo, and the other Santa Maria in front. General Mengel was to advance on the right at the first sound of the cannon. This plan failed, or only partly succeeded. The Neapolitan riflemen attacked San Angelo with complete success; they spiked the enemy's guns, and inflicted severe losses on them. On the right, however, things did not go on so favourably. The Guard was charged with the attack on that side; they were known to the enemy as the army corps, and should not have been sent there, as after the first fire they dispersed. The King, who took part in the battle with his brothers, rallied and led them back against the enemy, but could not succeed in inspiring them with courage. General Mengel, who had lost his way, did not come up in time. Garibaldi then fancied he had driven the Royalists entirely back, with all the reinforcements which he had received from Naples, and it was found necessary to give the order to the royal troops to withdraw into Capua. The total loss of the Neapolitans amounts, according to some, to from 1,000 to 1,500, including prisoners, but others make it from 3,000 to 4,000. The Government denied yesterday received notice that, in case of a siege, none would be allowed to remain in the place who had not laid in a supply of provisions for six months. On the day after the battle a column of the Royal army, which had advanced as far as Caserta, was surrounded in that town, the inhabitants of which had hoisted the white flag. Part of them were made prisoners, and sent to Naples, and their arrival there tended to revive the spirits of the Dictator's partisans, who had been greatly discouraged."

THE VARIOUS PHASES OF INTERVENTION IN ITALY.

(FROM THE GLOBE.)

M. Cavour's annexation speech on the one hand, which gained him a majority in the Representative Assembly of Italy of 290 to 6—the articles in the French Government journals on the other—(M. Granier de Cassagnac in the *Pays* bringing up his heavy broadsides in support of M. Boniface in the *Constitutionnel*)—and finally, to-day's *Economist*, which has a very noteworthy article on "International Justice and International Law," as applied to the case now pending between Piedmont, Rome, and Naples—furnish ample matter for assisting our conclusions on the points in dispute, *en attendant* the more authoritative decisions, for which we are told to wait from the Royal and Imperial organs of the will of Europe.

Piedmont is placed somewhat in the position of a criminal at the bar of that tribunal, which, we are told, is to decide on the validity or invalidity of the recent changes which are in course of consummation in the internal regimen of Italy. France "washes her hands," says M. Granier de Cassagnac, of the fault's of her friends, whom, however, she leaves free to do evil at their own peril, and on their own responsibility." Now the two evils, which had been specially denounced as about to be perpetrated by Piedmont, M. Cavour expressly disclaims, the intervention in Europe and France respectively. His Government will not attack Austria in Venetia, or France in Rome. Any other determination would be downright madness; but M. Cavour shows equal respect to the audience to which he addressed himself, as to the great Powers to whose opinions he deferred, in no way dissembling the ultimate wish and hope for the inclusion of Rome as well as of Venice in an United Italy. It is as the representative of Italian nationality that he could alone carry with him the vote of that assembly. Those who refuse the Minister of Victor Emmanuel the right to assume that character may vindicate to themselves, of course, the right to denounce the lofty and extended claims he founds on it. Those who repeat after Metternich that Italy is nothing but a geographical expression, may consistently denounce the leaders who claim for her an united and independent nationality. To us the question seems to be simply of a *matter of fact*. If the part played by Piedmont has been that of invader-general of quiet states which desired to have nothing to do with her—if Garibaldi has been nothing but an European Walker put forth as her catspaw—then no condemnation is too strong for her reckless and lawless ambition. Then the Allocutions of 1849-50., and the Encyclical of Pius IX. will deserve no reception, as the truth and the whole truth on the recent unsatisfactory passages which have occurred, solely through Piedmontese machinations, between them and their subjects. But it is an ordinary experience that ordinary foreign meddlers throw down city walls, like the children of Israel before Jericho, by mere sound of trumpet? Is it a normal state of things (if Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel would but leave it undisturbed) concerning which the French Government paper, the *Patrie*, admits (vide our Paris correspondence) that "if the French garrison at Rome were to make any movement to recover Ancona, the result would inevitably be a sanguinary outbreak in the Eternal City."

The question, we repeat, is a question of fact—who really represent Italy? And we hold that it has already been abundantly answered by the course of events. As for the formal infringement of International Law, which is alleged against Piedmont, there is another question. Do the parties, on whose part it is alleged, come with clean hands into court? This point is well handled as follows in to day's *Economist*:—

"The doctrine of non-intervention—true and righteous in its simplicity and its entireness—becomes false and iniquitous if its application be partial, transient, and one-sided. Now, in the case both of Rome and Naples it has been thus one-sided. It has been systematically set at nought till now; it is invoked only at the eleventh hour. It has been scouted, theoretically and practically, during long years of perfidy and oppression, by the very men who now appeal to its sacredness, and protest against its violation. Since the settlement of 1815, intervention in the affairs of Italy has been the rule, the habit, the incessant practice; but it has been intervention in the interests of the Despot and the Priest alone. Has the struggle between the King of Naples and his subjects ever been fought out solely *between themselves*? Has the Pope ever governed and oppressed *in virtue of his own strength*? Never, for one hour. If either potentate had been thrown on his own resources, where would either have been now? Let us give one single glance backwards over the real facts. Has not the Pope, in every revolution, or projected one—in 1821, in 1831, in 1848—been kept on his seat by foreign aid? Did not he fly from his indignant people in 1848? Was not the Republican Government which succeeded him forcibly overthrown by an overwhelming foreign force? Was he not brought back and re-enthroned at the Vatican by French bayonets? Has he not been kept there ever since by them alone? Was not all the Northern portion of the Papal States so outraged by his rule, and was not he so utterly impotent to maintain or enforce it that for years back those provinces were entirely administered, and administered in military fashion, by Austrian soldiers and Austrian officials? And the moment those intruders were withdrawn at the outbreak of the war with France, did not the whole population of the Legations become free *ipso facto*, without even a momentary effort on the Pope's part to retain them in subjection? What means an appeal to non-intervention, or a whining protest against liberal intervention, on the part of a ruler who, nearly since the date of his accession, has only held in all that relates to the science and art of destruction, and prudence dictates not a liberal, but a chary imitation of his naval policy. But prudence does not counsel the British Admiralty to engage in a mere game of follow-the-leader, nor urge the re-construction of the navy on French principles, in every unwise attempt to rival the novel, because it is a novelty, but it would be more unwise to adopt a novelty for no better reason.

Those who rashly blame the Admiralty for not ceasing to build wooden vessels, and for not employing the funds at their disposal in the construction of iron-clad ships, found themselves on the presumed success of La Gloire, and the presumed failure of all experiments made upon plates bolted on to the sides of ships or massive bulkheads of timber. Now, we know very little of La Gloire. There is a prejudice in favour of her complete success in the minds of those who had long ago determined that iron-clad ships must succeed. But those who have kept their minds open, who are neither for nor against these mailed vessels, are far from being satisfied on several points. We should like to know whether our shipwrights would consider they had succeeded, if they produced a vessel whose ports were only six feet above the water line; that is reported to be the case with the La Gloire. How, under these conditions, could she carry her guns? The lower deck should also like to know what amount of fuel La Gloire can stow away. Then what is the weight of her armament? Mr. Scott Russell says "she is perfectly fit to carry a broadside of guns of as heavy a calibre as any that can be carried and worked in our own wooden ships." Is that so? We have always heard that La Gloire carries the French 50-pound gun. But the Gaeta letter says she carries and can work 68-pounder guns upon her main deck. Another point requires elucidation. Is La Gloire a "roller," and a roller to such an extent as, combined with the nearness of her ports to the water, makes it impossible to work her guns with effect in a heavy sea? These are considerations apart from the vital question of the value of iron plates as a defensive armour. As to construction, Mr. Scott Russell would have us imitate La Gloire; an admission that detracts much from the vaunt of her success, and he comforts himself with the observation that a "judicious application of well-known principles of naval architecture" will overcome the objections based on great weight and a powerful battery as obstacles to speed and carrying power. This may be so, but we have yet attained anything like the predicted speed, and is not a success like La Gloire. We may, therefore, although it is presumptuous to do so, doubt the power of the naval architects to overcome the obstacles put in their way by weight alone.

The value of iron plates is a question apart from these objections. In the first place it is notorious that the thickest iron slabs yet bolted on to the side of a ship or large have been cracked, broken, penetrated. Mr. Scott Russell admits that the French artillerists have, with steel bolts, penetrated the slabs of La Gloire. In our own experiments, so carefully recorded by Sir Howard Douglas in his work of Naval Gunnery, iron plates and bolts have been tried as with every variety of action, and the nett result is that although shell and solid shot are useless against iron plates, Armstrong and Whitworth bolts, and above all the solid 68-pound shot, at distances varying from 200 to 450 yards, have done something more than punch holes in the iron. The worst effect a shot can produce is not to punch a hole. The worst effect is the loosening, shaking, ravaging of the whole mass of iron and timber, by the impact of solid shot upon the external plates. Mr. Scott Russell says that the plates have been penetrated under only rare and exceptional circumstances. But Sir Howard Douglas is of a different opinion. He thinks that the ravages made by slow firing from a one-gun battery do not adequately represent the effects that would be produced by what, singular to say, it is the fashion to ridicule, rapid, sustained, and, if need be, concentrated broadside firing. The solid wrought-iron shot do not only shake the iron and carpentry, but the tremendous force of the impact tends to drive in the side of the ship, and hence the effect of a rapid succession of these blows would soon make a breach. Moreover a plate struck at the outer edges acts as a lever upon the bolts and rivets of the opposite angle, and by loosening the plates has the effect of rendering the ship watertight. A shot entering a porthole drives onward to the other side and breaks a way out into the sea.

It is, of course, always regarded as understood by the advocates of iron plates that before a wooden opponent could come to close quarters she would have been "chawed up" by the fire of the iron monster.

But by the use of heavy rifled cannon the wooden ship can also sustain her share in the game of long bowls, and by her fire prepare the way for an effective broadside at close quarters.

As we have said before, we have no prejudice in favour of wooden walls. But we should be sorry to see the Admiralty run away with by the believers in the gospel of iron, and the enthusiasts in ship architecture. We are to re-construct the navy, let us proceed upon solid grounds of fact and experiment, and not upon dreams and conjecture.

ATTORNEYS IN CONGRESS.

The eighth aggregate meeting of the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association was held in Newcastle on Tuesday.

The inaugural address noticed the bills relating to the profession which had become law since last session.

One of these bills, "The Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and Certificated Conveyancers Bill," had for its principal object improvements relating to the examination to be undergone by those who are desirous of becoming members of the legal profession. It was brought into the House of Lords at the instance of the Incorporated Law Society, with the co-operation of this Association. They successfully opposed the other bill, but had to submit to the introduction of a clause giving to any person who had been a clerk in an attorney's office for ten years the same privilege of having the period for service under articles reduced to three years, as is accorded to those who have taken a degree at one of the Universities, and a greater privilege than was proposed to be given, and has by the act been granted to those who shall pass what is called the middle-class examination. This clause was objected to as having a tendency to lower, instead of improve, the status of the profession; but they were unable to resist its introduction. It was, however, much improved by the careful definition of the clerks to whom it applied.

BAR ETIQUETTE.

Mr. Shaen read an interesting paper on the above subject. It consisted, he said, of three branches, one of which regulated the rights and powers of the bar *inter se*, the second related to the restrictions of personal and social intercourse with those who, although not below the bar, were treated with the lowest possible honour and esteem. The third branch was the declaration to plaintiffs at the assizes that they should retain two counsel, and forbidding the return of fees by a counsel who had neglected to perform the work for which he had been paid. The idea of etiquette maintained by the bar was exactly the same as that of the etiquette enforced by bricklayers. Both liked to raise the amount of their respective wages as high as possible, and departed from the great law of supply and demand, which ought to be the proper regulator of prices in all the relations of man. He thought such facts were sufficient to justify the offering to the bar the advice lately urged by the master builders on the Trade Societies—that they should submit an entire code of their rules to some impartial authority—say a retired judge—and make him frame such rules as would bring them into harmony with the general law of the land. If, when that was done, they would publish the code, he thought it probably interpret and apply it very unwise to repeal it, but it would be more unwise to adopt a novelty for no better reason.

Those who rashly blame the Admiralty for not ceasing to build wooden vessels, and for not employing the funds at their disposal in the construction of iron-clad ships, found themselves on the presumed success of La Gloire, and the presumed failure of all experiments made upon plates bolted on to the sides of ships or massive bulkheads of timber. Now, we know very little of La Gloire. There is a prejudice in favour of her complete success in the minds of those who had long ago determined that iron-clad ships must succeed. But those who have kept their minds open, who are neither for nor against these mailed vessels, are far from being satisfied on several points. We should like to know whether our shipwrights would consider they had succeeded, if they produced a vessel whose ports were only six feet above the water line; that is reported to be the case with the La Gloire. How, under these conditions, could she carry her guns? The lower deck should also like to know what amount of fuel La Gloire can stow away. Then what is the weight of her armament? Mr. Scott Russell says "she is perfectly fit to carry a broadside of guns of as heavy a calibre as any that can be carried and worked in our own wooden ships." Is that so? We have always heard that La Gloire carries the French 50-pound gun. But the Gaeta letter says she carries and can work 68-pounder guns upon her main deck. Another point requires elucidation. Is La Gloire a "roller," and a roller to such an extent as, combined with the nearness of her ports to the water, makes it impossible to work her guns with effect in a heavy sea? These are considerations apart from the vital question of the value of iron plates as a defensive armour. As to construction, Mr. Scott Russell would have us imitate La Gloire; an admission that detracts much from the vaunt of her success, and he comforts himself with the observation that a "judicious application of well-known principles of naval architecture" will overcome the objections based on great weight and a powerful battery as obstacles to speed and carrying power. This may be so, but we have yet attained anything like the predicted speed, and is not a success like La Gloire. We may, therefore, although it is presumptuous to do so, doubt the power of the naval architects to overcome the obstacles put in their way by weight alone.

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It is, of course, always regarded as understood by the advocates of iron plates that before a wooden opponent could come to close quarters she would have been "chawed up" by the fire of the iron monster.

But by the use of heavy rifled cannon the wooden ship can also sustain her share in the game of long bowls, and by her fire prepare the way for an effective broadside at close quarters.

As we have said before, we have no prejudice in favour of wooden walls. But we should be sorry to see the Admiralty run away with by the believers in the gospel of iron, and the enthusiasts in ship architecture. We are to re-construct the navy, let us proceed upon solid grounds of fact and experiment, and not upon dreams and conjecture.

RE-CONSTRUCTION OF THE NAVY.

Before we begin afresh upon that costly task, "the re-construction of the Navy," it is highly desirable that less questionable guarantees should be given of the impenetrability of iron-sided ships. France has taken the lead in the race of armament, she has determined to have all-clad warriors of the deep; the French Emperor has shown a certain practical sense and acuteness in all that relates to the science and art of destruction, and prudence dictates not a liberal, but a chary imitation of his naval policy. But prudence does not counsel the British Admiralty to engage in a mere game of follow-the-leader, nor urge the re-construction of the navy on French principles, in every unwise attempt to rival the novel, because it is a novelty, but it would be more unwise to adopt a novelty for no better reason.

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ATTORNEYS IN CONGRESS.

The eighth aggregate meeting of the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association was held in Newcastle on Tuesday.

The inaugural address noticed the bills relating to the profession which had become law since last session.

One of these bills, "The Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, and Certificated Conveyancers Bill," had for its principal object improvements relating to the examination to be undergone by those who are desirous of becoming members of the legal profession. It was brought into the House of Lords at the instance of the Incorporated Law Society, with the co-operation of this Association. They successfully opposed the other bill, but had to submit to the introduction of a clause giving to any person who had been a clerk in an attorney's office for ten years the same privilege of having the period for service under articles reduced to three years, as is accorded to those who have taken a degree at one of the Universities, and a greater privilege than was proposed to be given, and has by the act been granted to those who shall pass what is called the middle-class examination. This clause was objected to as having a tendency to lower, instead of improve,

DAN ETIQUETTE.

Mr. Shaen read an interesting paper on the above subject. It consisted, he said, of three branches, one of which regulated the rights and powers of the bar *inter se*, the second related to the restrictions of personal and social intercourse with those who, although not below the bar, were treated with the lowest possible honour and esteem. The third branch was the declaration to plaintiffs at the assizes that they should retain two counsel, and forbidding the return of fees by a counsel who had neglected to perform the work for which he had been paid. The idea of etiquette maintained by the bar was exactly the same as that of the etiquette enforced by bricklayers. Both liked to raise the amount of their respective wages as high as possible, and departed from the great law of supply and demand, which ought to be the proper regulator of prices in all the relations of man. He thought such facts were sufficient to justify the offering to the bar the advice lately urged by the master builders on the Trade Societies—that they should submit an entire code of their rules to some impartial authority—say a retired judge—and make him frame such rules as would bring them into harmony with the general law of the land. If, when that was done, they would publish the code, he thought it probably would interpret and apply it very unwise to repeal it, but it would be more unwise to adopt a novelty for no better reason.

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